PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING

Subscription Paices—IN ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$8, Country Daily \$5; Tri-Wockly \$5; Weekly, single copy, \$2—Two copies or more \$1.50; Evening Builetin \$6; if mailed \$5.

ERTISING RATES-INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

AGENTS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1862. The New York Evening Post, an able Re-

publican paper of the ultra type, speaking of the newly elected Congressmen in what may be called the reformed States, says:

It is proper to state that of the members elect here set down as opposition, a considerable number are War Democrate, who will not cast a vote or give their influence to cripple the Administration in the present crisis of the

Of course, adds the Journal of Commercial this is exactly true. They are all of that sort. No conservative man will give a vote "to eripple the Administration." The only men hat "cripple the Administration" are your itional Unionists, like Governor Andrew, who refuses to send men to the war nless the Administration adopts his isms; and Ifke the New York radicals, who promise and say they never promised it. Cripple the Administration, indeed! Who has been cripoling the Administration for a year past? hen it tried to walk on two legs, one a conservative and the other a radical supporter, the Administration always found the radi-It never would come up to the step. It halted and shrank, and finally stiffened straight out and shirked duty entirely. Why, iit is not four weeks since the Evening Post ced the Administration a failure, and me said it didn't obey the laws, and the New York War Committee resolved to raise an army for Fremont whether the Present wanted it done or not, and the contractors, who had gorged themselves for a year, denanded higher pay because the currency was ated, and the New England Governors led the removal of McClellan, and the New York radical papers said he was a failand the President, when he tried to walk al ing wouldn't go, and the Adminis-

the paralyzed limb, the President issued the litionist enlists. The only one we know of, as

cripple the Administration by votes or acts. atio Seymour pledges himself solemnly be neans, but not to hold them back to compel

by the radicals, and it will never walk straight nd strong, shaking the earth with the trimphant tread of an American Administra tion, until both its legs are good, sound, con-

publican or conservative or anything else, shall actually attempt, directly or indirectly, apon any pretext whatever, to cripple the Ad rippled or annihilated.

who, since the death of Lyon, has vigorously followed up a victory, and he, whilst pursuing Price's flying troops and smiting them hip and have had if Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buell, with no Grant to call them off, could only have pursued Lee and Bragg from Antietan | with the recent expression of opinion at the and Chaplin Hills as Rosecrans pursued Price

The Journal excused the calling of an American ship the Dunderburg, because it meant "Thunder mountain" Then why in the deuce did nt they call it "Thunder moun-

They did-in Dutch. And surely our brave army and navy to be entitled to have one war ner baptized with a name from their noble

at Tyree Springs on the 30th ult. the guerilla ptured a large number of Louisville Jourfive cents a copy. Perhaps John Morgan hope to make enough, by dealing in our paper, t

offered have been of average extent. How has the literature of the Confederacy progressed since the attack on Sumpter? We should like

Beauregard, wishing to give the Union nen a "bad name", advises that they be called cur a bad name, we would call him "Toutant' and he might, if he chose, change it to "Beau

WITH THE RADICALS." Don't do it, old Abe. They will soon break, but, if you previously

lent and protracted war. Such a war carries off its hundreds of thousands by sick-

ght with the most tremendous energy.

The announcement of the removal of General McClellan has struck this community, as doubtless it has struck the country in general, with surprise and sorrow. In these motions we fully share. The event, apart even from its important military bearing, excites in us a profound solicitude.

It is true, a despatch from Philadelphia tates that "among the rumors of the cause of the removal is that some of the instructions from the General-in-Chief were not followed, and Lee escaped in consequence;" and a subsequent despatch from New York, professing to give a synopsisof the report of the Harper's Ferry Commission, affords apparently a color of probability to this rumor. On the other hand, however, it is impossible not to remark that a simultaneous despatch from Washington asserts that "the President notifies all who call upon him that he will not modify or withfraw his emancipation proclamation," and, moreover, that "it is reported that Seward, Smith, Blair, and Bates are to retire, and their places to be filled by Fessenden, Colfax, Winter Davis, and some other Western Republican." The same despatch adds, in relation to this reported change in the Cabinet, that "it may not be announced before January, as the present Heads of Departments make their reports to Congress in December." We should not in the observance of a wise candor omit to add here that another despatch from Washington My opinion is that the adherents of the the removal is that some of the instructions here that another despatch from Washington announces that "Gen. Hunter returns in a few days to his old department in the South.' Nor is it possible in this relation to forget that the radicals unhappily look upon the very ne, and that not a few of the leading rad-

whose demands heretofore have prevailed in a degree that has shocked the nation, have solemnly demanded such a change. "If the President," said Wendell Phillips on the eve of the proclamation, "should proclaim emancipaer, under pretense of executing, the measure, it will be a failure. Let us provide beforehand against such a danger. Let it be understood now that our claim on the Government is, Satisfy yourselves fully that your Conciliation Policy has failed, and then we demand a ation of Freedom-War, on war principles'-to be conducted by such men as Sumner, of Massachusetts, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Wade, of Ohio, and their friends in the Cabinet-and by Hunter, Sigel, and Fremont in the field. The times are too serious to risk another mistake. Let thinking men solemnly impress it upon the nation that, no matter how high in office, or how wide the rule reaches, no emancipation policy is of any value unless its earnest and downright friends are put at the head of affairs. Let us state now that whenever President Lincoln according to his promise to Mr. Greeley, adopts a new method, dictated by necessity, we demand, according to good sense and all national have advocated that policy since the beginning of the war, and give the control of the army to soldiers whose hearts are in that plansoldiers like Sigel who have never met a reverse, and like Fremont, who, thwarted at plies, can still boast that, thus far, he is the only General before whom Stonewall Jackson has retreated, though having two men to our one. The demand springs from no weak par

sity, a fair claim, a simple conformity approved and judicious custom." policy of the utter destruction of slavery and the slave power once avowed," said Dr. Bellows, after the proclamation appeared, "the

tiality for favorite men, but is an imperative

and incidents which associate themselves with unexpected event a significance especially painful to us. They are surely adapted to awaken that they are even wholly false. We cannot believe that "the President notifies all who call upon him that he will not modify or withmen in it of a conservative tint and to put in their places radicals of the double-dyed complexion recommended by Phillips and Belsolved flatly to disregard the will of the peo ter clearly lying beyond the sphere of his conly not prepared to believe. We yet hope and

believe that the contrary issue will b

servatives of the nation, comprising a vast mate way for the realization of this issu They should at once address themselves to the work of pressure in behalf of the Constitution And it is to the strenuous performance of thi holding up to view General McClellan's remo val in the relations supplied by the current ru mors of the hour. We must not leave the work to perform itself. We must not rest conten ballot-box, salutary and imposing though it is We must within the next forty or fifty days em make the opinion thus expressed predominant in the Administration. We, to be sure, have won a great and cheering victory in the elections but, if we do not follow it up immediatel known to honorable persuasion, it may turn to ashes in our grasp. We must improve our victory, by earnestly urging it upon the judg-ment and conscience of the President, and by rately expressed conspires with principle and the policy from which under the momentary influence of evil counsellors he has thought teract the radical pressure upon the Presiden cendency. We must endeavor to give immediate or at least timely effect to the will of the

people as declared at the ballot-box. In this endeavor, the press, public meetings official bodies, members of Congress elecrate solicitations, and all the other agencies of expression and appeal, will find ample scope for beneficent exertion. Let them all be exerted promptly with the utmost vigor. The onservative pressure cannot be applied to dnionished in season. We indeed see no eason for extraordinary alarm; but if we do loubt that the people will be true to the Pres

dent and to themselves. Washington despatch has arrived, which, reerring to the removal of General McClella "Rumor is rife as ever that this is to be followed by the removal of Stanton and other changes in the Cabinet, but, with the exception One man bids the soldiers be of good of the probable voluntary retirement of Secreeer, and another sends them good cheer, tary Smith, I have good authority for saying

tends to confirm the encouraging view we

The following is an extract of a lette hat we have just received from a distinquished officer of the army: NOVEMBER, 1, 1862.

Dear Sir: I still see no clear, well defined issue to this war. We are groping in mist, and in spite of the teachings of history we seem to mistrust our only compass of safety, viz: the written compact of government, our constitution. Our people—impatient—find fault with individuals, and think, by displacing leaders, they can produce results. This is nat-

Southern cause have initiated principles of warfare, that, when applied to themselves, will be destructive of all their material interests, and that, if we retaliate, they are estopped by their own practices.

Our correspondent will, we think, be able to see in the results of late elections, strong evidences that the people of the United States have confidence in "our only compass of safety the written compact of government, the con stitution," and are resolved that it shall b guarded and preserved. Certainly if we suffer it to be destroyed or cast away, we shall b left without hope. If we lose it we are lost, Our correspondent has surely good ground to hope, that "the people of Kentucky had enough of secession rule to judg which is best, the old government of the land or the orders of irresponsible Captains and Colonels." If they do not judge aright, it is their own fault, for they have ampl means of correct judgment. Even the bi rebels bore sway during their late invasion o our State, all civil rights were disregarded, and the spirit of pillage and devastation ran riot The invaders paid for nothing except in Confederate notes, and made no distinction be ween the genuine notes, if any deserve to b called genuine, and those purporting upon their face to have been manufactured at some printing establishment in the United States a curiosities. And they showed that they themselves attached no value to the trash, for the didn't care what prices they had to pay with it, paying freely whatever was asked, handing over without hesitation ten or twenty times what they knew an article to be worth Our correspondent is correct in asserting that the Southern military leaders were the first to take the slaves, and horses, and wagons of ou people without the people's consent. When they came into Kentucky more than a year ago, they everywhere seized upon all such property belonging to loyal private citizens as they wanted. Till then such outrages were unknown in our State. Whatever is barba ous in this war, whatever is at variance wi the established rules of civilized warfare, wa inaugurated and is chiefly practised by the rebels; and chiefly upon their heads the corquences will ultimately fall.

onsible duties of his new position. He has ever been remarkable for his rapid move all points as fast as possible, and Gen. Hooker his second in command, will assuredly not fai to second him and be fully abreast of him in energy of action. The two are alike fighting stacles interpose between them and a fight or series of fights. If they do not find facili ties for attacking the enemy, they will creat facilities or attack without them. Still w trust that they combine strong, sound judgmen

Gen. Lee fully understands that an emer gency is directly upon him. He knows that ne must fight, or retreat to an indefinite disbe beaten except after the mos terrible battle of modern times, but, if beaten We hazard no conjecture as to where Lee's rmy will make a stand, for perhaps, even while we are writing, the momentous question is solved by events. We look for further in

have its army beaten. To one it would be a

deplorable calamity, to the other it would be emediless rain. s to the war with the United States have got it into their heads that England is on the eve of a war with us, and that there is no time to be lost for them (the Canadians) to get eady. The letter writers from Montreal tell is that there is an "uneasy feeling" there. The laily steamers from Quebec have been quietly st inst., the Ariadne, one of the finest frigates The Ariadne, it seems, has brought up two roops of artillery and a quantity of stores. Besides which a regiment from Halifax is coming into Canada, and the knowing ones are ncentrated in that city during the winter. All this bodes something, but, as Barnum would say, "What is it?"

Post Commander at Bowling Green, and entered upon its duties. Colonel Bruce has been ssigned to a more active command, and with ern Kentucky, with full discretion to make his neadquarters at Hopkinsville, Russellville, or elsewhere. We congratulate our friends in that region upon the appointment of Colonel Bruce, who will soon clear the country of all ave been despatched to Russellville, and as soon as the Colonel can have his other regi nents properly equipped, the whole will march to the relief to Southern Kentucky.

captured guerilla, that the Colt's navy pistols ound upon his person were presented to him by Judge Hayden E. Stone, of Bloomfield, was nentioned the statement of such a scamp, in volving any one's character. Judge Stone says that he never to his knowledge saw Sin Johnson and never owned a pistol in his life.

It would be very easy to destroy the guerilla bands in the several counties of Kentucky, were it not that every such band, seasonably warned of the approach of the Federal troops, always takes flight to some other locality upon horses too swift to be overtaken by the logy animals in pursuit.—Low. Journal.

Will the Journal please tell us, in the name of Johnson, Walker, Webster, and Worcester. what is the meaning of "logy"?—Democrat Oh pshaw! Turn to Worcester, whose name you invoke, and you may find out. If you keep no dictionary, as we have long suspected to be the case, come over and consult ours, or, what will do just as well, us.

AN OLD SOLDIER.-Thomas Stewart, aged ninety-two years, of East Newton, Ohio, was a private in the 101st Ohio regiment, and took part in the battle of Perryville, where he was omplimented for his bravery and soldierly pearing. He has four sons, two grandsons and three sons-in-law at present in the army He was born in 1770, at Litchfield, Conn., where his father now resides, aged one hun-

By an arrangement entered into between Generals Grant and Price, Iuka is to remain neutral ground, for hospital purposes. Neither of the belligerents is to occupy it with troops: which will enable the citizens in and around the town to aid the medical authorities in their attendance on the sick and wounded. Forty thousand bushels of salt, and the

by our troops at Goose Creek, in Clay county Ky., at the request of the Union citizens, who were apprehensive lest the rebels should return and carry off all they wanted. REBEL PRISONERS.—Ninety-one rebel prison ers were brought down to the city over the

Louisville and Frankfort Railroad last evening,

works for making more, have been destroyed

in charge of Capt. Ernst and twenty-six members of Company L, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry. The commutation of the death sentences by the President, which have been passed by courts-martial upon rebel spies, is almost universally condemned by 'the pres

and the people. The Richmond Whig says that the wo en of that city will, if necessary, "fight the Yankee invaders." We have reason to know

will find Humphrey Marshall an unprofitable speculation. It is a notorious fact that nobody could ever make him pay.

that some of them are killing creatures.

We think that the Republicans had better sell out their stock in the abolition en terprise and see if they can't invest to better

If our fathers didn't intend the Constiution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions-one for war and the Every belligerent power should have

a fleet and an army. The rebel Confederacy does not fill the bill except by having a fleet

the Indians on the prairies complain that they can find no trees to hang the red devils on. tion of the Constitution, and the Constitution

is a necessity to the salvation of the Union. The only cruelty of this war on the art of the United States consists in its being waged to make bad men obey good laws.

TO REPUBLICANS To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1862. o present a spectacle to all men worthy of the ace from whence you spring—a sight such as lassic history records, and such as poetry and he arts immortalize? Why not create this

tance. If he stops at Gordonsville he must fight, or retreat to an indefinite distance. If he stops at Gordonsville he must fight there, and, if he stops at Richmond, he must fight there. He must, unless willing to be chased from pillar to post and back to pillar again, risk a battle somewhere, and he will of course choose the most formidable position within his reach. He

a civil war whose progress was involving precedents utterly subversive of our form of government, which were establishing for the entral power a centralization beyond the vildest audacity of modern monarchy. To sensitive constituency, now so loudly spoken, by any attempt to test a conflict be-tween the Federal and State au-thorities? If not, let all the vagaries about military law, as extended over the

ler the Union and the Constitution stronge and better loved than ever before. We prize the lost—and the recovered! This is our national duty. The conserva

This is our national duty. The conservatives of the land say these, my words, to the President who was not of their choice. And these are the words which Abraham Lincoln would have spoken, had be earlier known the public sense; for they keep step with the music of his own patriotic heart. Shall we not then, without one murmur, thus place the President before our united front, in obedience to the mandate of that immense majority which has just spoken, and which majority we are, as Americans, bound to regard and obey? Shall we be factious, rather? Rather than heed this "voice of God" shall we petting, and say that this grand reaction is but a rebuke of the military conduct of the war,

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862.

When the rebellion broke out, the asses of the people of the loyal States, started at its atrocity and its audacity, forgot or the great and absorbing feeling of patriotism. life-long opponents struck hands with each other, and, without a moment's hesitation, devoted themselves with equal zeal to the solsecrated Union against the impious and traitor ous hosts that were daring to assail it. The love of country was then a holy flame in nearly all hearts; and the whole people, in view of the awful issue before them, could not reflect without a fee ing akin to wonder upon the eal, the fury, and the hate, with which they had struggled against each other upon issues that no longer seemed worthy of a thought. If at that time it had been suggested to them, hat, before the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, they could be brought to renew their old partisan strifes, they would have regarded the suggestion with scorn and abhorrence. They would not have adnitted, even in their own secret thought, the

For a time the harmony of action on the part of the entire people continued unbroken. The President of the United States endorsed old friends and his old opponents indiscriminately, and the popular verdict was unanimo and cordial in support of his course. Old Republicans and old Democrats expressly or acitly agreed to forego all discussion as to slavery and its many issues, at least till after the Union should be re-established upon a sure foundation. The resolutions of Congress in regard to the purposes of the war and the manner of prosecuting it were adopted with unanimity in that body and heartily endorse with unanimity by the people. Thus matters at length the evil spirit, the foul devil of abo lition, returned into the bosoms of his vota ries, who, weary of playing the patriot, thought they discovered, in the excitement of the nation, their long-sought opportunity nounting a whirlwind that sho the midst of war, sweep slavery from the face of the earth. Soon the anti-slavery rage took possession of their souls, and only in the lurid and baleful glare of that feeling did they look upon the war at all. In thousands of quarters they declared that they neither wanted th Union restored nor would consent to accept its restoration without the utter annihilation

of slavery. These pestilent coworkers with the Souther ebels over-persuaded the President, partly by romises, partly by threats, to issue in an ill tarred hour his unfortunate proclamation Believing that they could command a majority of the people, they organized for the late elec-tions, nominated their candidates upon a party platform, and denounced as enemies of the to act with them. All conservatism the stamped as treason. They set all good coun sel and all patriotic appeals at naught. They struck for a revolution only less heinous than that contemplated by the great rebellion. The esult is before the world. The architects of ruin are vanquished. They are beaten back. They are overthrown. And now, deeply humbled and righteously rebuked, it is to be hoped that they will go back to the ground they occupied in common with their fellowcitizens during the first months of the rebei-

the Union. "the Union as it was." President Lincoln can breathe free again We trust he feels the lifting of a heavy weight from his bosom. The men who have insiste to realize their position. Those who have assumed to dictate to him find themselves dic would be rulers are ruled, the insolent rewhole duty to the Constitution and to the by the fanatical, reckless, radical, impractical ready to accord to him a most liberal support upon broad and just principles, giving men and money for the quick suppression of the ebellion as freely as a gushing fountain gives

The New York World continues to asail the financial policy of Secretary Chase

Secretary Chase, the most lamentable finan-cial failure of the present century, the hero of shinplasters and dirty gummed postage stamps, is to be retained in spite of the monetary dis-tress he has brought upon the nation.

This is in miserably bad taste and tem per, and does not represent the conservative pirit, the recent triumphs of which have gladened the heart of the nation. It seems to us that there is neither policy nor justice in these efforts to depreciate the sinews of the war. We rticles on monetary affairs ever since Mr. Chase irst broached his financial scheme, but they have failed to convince us that the Federal Freasury could have been more skilfully managed or sustained than it has been under the irection of its present Secretary. Continual attacks upon mercantile credit will finally de stroy it, and if the World desires to impair the national credit it certainly has adopted a polcy which will effect the result as expeditiously s the worst enemy of our Government could

General Halleck's to Mr. Secretary Stanton published in our telegraphic columns yesterday discloses in part at least the ostensible ground of General McClellan's removal.

General McClellan, according to this ex dered by General Halleck, when, in the opinion of the latter, there was no such want of supplies as to prevent a compliance with the order. If this opinion is correct, and if there was no other sufficient reason for the pause of General McClellan, we of course have nothing to say in behalf of his conduct; but the explanation of General McClellan, who is as great a soldier and as good a patriot as Gen ere long in some form; and, when it does ap pear, the public can make up its judgment in the case somewhat intelligently and fairly.

Until then, justice to General McClellan and proper respect for the Administration alike

Moses Aikin, who has just been discharged from Camp Chase, where he was for some nonths in confinement. He was arrested or charge of having acted as a Chaplain in the ebel army, but he denies earnestly that he ver did so, and nothing has been proved gainst him. We have reason to believe that ertain public statements as to Mr. A., made after his arrest, were founded upon misinfor nation. He seems to us to be a kind-hearted to devote the rest of his life, if permitted, to the quiet discharge of his duties as a citizen

and a Christian. as treated with much kindness by the mili

down to the city last evening over the Louis

It is the main glory of the recent great

riumph in New York, that it was a triumph upon exactly the right ground. The New York conservatives, as the Boston Post says, met in convention and laid down their short, isregarded all old political strifes and divis- neat, terse, and yet comprehensive platform, ons. They gave up party organizations as and placed on it a statesman until the close of unfit to be maintained in such a crisis. Merg- the canvass. This platform admirably declaring all partisan preferences and resentments in | ed a determination to sink the past distinctive issues of the Democratic party, and to urge only those fundamental principles acceptable to Republicans of the type of Judges Thomas and Parker, of Massachusetti, and old line emn and mighty work of defending the con- Whigs of the type of ex-President Fillmore of New York. These principles are eternal in their nature. Splendidly were they developed in the calm, clear, noble speeches of Horatio Seymour, which, because they kept ever in view the limitations of law that separate what is local or the State from what is general or the nation, more nearly come up to the reuirements of this hour-in our judgmentthan any speeches which this transc

the country are speculating largely on the preosterous statement put forth by a letter in the New York Post recently that Mr. Buchanan took no steps in regard to the rebellion, during essibility of so shocking a sin against their the last few months of his Administration, without consulting Mr. Seward. The statenent was at once met very directly by a card from Mr. Weed, stating that Mr. Seward did not even speak with Mr. Buchanan on the suband encouraged it by appointing to office his ject during the period in question. The New York Times suspects that when the truth comes to be known, it will be found that Mr. Seward had some indirect agency in securing the appointment of Gen. Dix, Joseph Holt, and Mr. Stanton to places in Buchanan's Cabinet, previously held by Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson and that those gentlemen consulted him mo or less as to the best means of saving the country from the disastrons effects of Mr. Buchanan's course of action. What he did, therefore, was to aid them in saving the country-not Mr. Buchanan in destroying it.

General Charles D. Jameson died at his esidence in Old Town, Md., last week. He was taken down with camp fever immediately after the battle of Fair Oaks, and, after par ially recovering at New York, was taken but has been gradually failing ever ince. He was a gallant and brave officer, and was highly respected and beloved by all the nen under his command. It will be rememered that he was the Democratic candidate for Governor at the recent State election, but was The rebels took 74,900 yards of jeans

rom the Frankfort Woollen Co., promising to pay a dollar per yard, but ran away "between two days" without paying anything. Mr. Watson followed and overtook them and they handed him eight thousand dollars in Confederate scrip, telling him that it was all they had. They might have taken him to the next printing office and ordered the whole amount struck off for his benefit.

written tauntingly to Gen. Butler that the acts of the latter in New Orleans will furnish precedents for that other Jeff, whose surname is Davis, when he comes into possession of St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, and Washington. We are rather amused to hear that the rebel Government means to take Butler as its model. Does it intend to follow him in everything-The Richmond Examiner says that "a

auntily, and wore her cotton temptingly, she might probably take a dozen young fellows like us captive. The reason why the yellow fever has revailed at Wilmington and Beaufort was that the Yankees didn't get there in season,

generally fatal to Yankees, but the experience f New Orleans and other places shows that f not confessedly induced by a strong outside ressure to issue his emancipation proclama ion can't he be induced by the later and far stronger outside pressure, combined with the

inside pressure of his own good sense, to for

People used to think that Yellow Jack was

go the thought of carrying it into effect? Eagle left this port yesterday with three hu dred and forty paroled rebel prisoners, who are destined for Vicksburg preparatory to an exchange. Jack Allen, of Owensboro, and Lew Wise were of the party.

It is said that a large portion of Bragg's roops lately in the neighborhood of Nashville were so destitute of clothing that no women-except perhaps strong-minded rebe

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig announces tha General Prentiss has been offered by General Halleck the choice of any brigade in the ser vice. The General will probably take

When the gallant Gen. Jeff. C. Davis eturned to his command in the army of Gen. Rosecrans, his old division received him there was no division in that division.

Little Rock paper, that "every Federal prison er taken in battle shall be shot the momen the battle is over." We have often heard Mr. Buchanan expresses the opin

that Gen. Scott must to some extent have for gotten what occurred during the last admir tration. Mr. Buchanan might well pra God for power to forget it himself. The shores of the Atlantic have

poken by telegraph to those of the Pacific, nd the latter have made reply. Sunrise and sundown will soon be indulging in flash-talk with each other.

his march to Nashville, but it didn't delay him at all. He proved himself a mud Sill i the best sense of the term. The Richmond Examiner anticipates

ailure in the supply of coal for the rebel capital. The armies of the Potomac must pro the rebels close and keep up their fires. Mr. Sumner has delivered many peech upon the floor of the Senate that was as great an outrage as the breaking of l

New York, that, if he couldn't reform the Government, he would submit to it.

nan surrender their city, they will burn it. We hope they will send us a shovel-full of the Gen. Bragg has been confined. We hope he

will be delivered of something better than his late proclamations. If we would make the war-taxes as ght as possible we must make the war as nort as possible by quelling the rebellion

It is now the last month of Fall. rust that before the leaves shall be restored to the trees the rebel States will be restored to

blessings in disguise." We would a little

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

he elections, and now they have great duties to perform. It is true that the Congress just elected will not meet till December, 1863, unless sooner called together by the President, yet the Conservatives, victorious almost everywhere and by overwhelming majorities, have probably be astonished to find the difference of necessity have great weight in all the affairs of the Government. They are now and will paid to work, and it is the business of the Gov. continue to be the controlling power in the

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, the Governor

elect of New York, asserted the true conserva-

tive doctrine in his speech at Brooklyn after the election. He spoke of conservatism as involving especially, and first of all, the mainenance of the Union in its integrity. He nsisted, as all Conservatives insist, that there must be saved at all hazards and at all sacrifices. To save the Union, it is immensely important that we encourage and strengthen a Union tself well used in Kentucky. It found itself feeling in the South. Hitherto the war, it would almost seem, has been so carried on and unite the South as far as possible in opposition to the Union. And this result has, to a very great degree, been brought about. Secession was not originally the universal doctrine of the southern people. We do not believe that it was, at the time South Carolina went out, the octrine of one-half or near one-half of the Southern people. The friends of the Union in that section were both numerous and resolute, and, if they had been properly sustained and encouraged by a wise and judicious policy on the part of the President and Congress and the people of the loyal States, they would have one on increasing in numbers and in resoluteess. But the ultra men of Congress Insisted on voting and acting as if abolitionism were a necssary and substantial part of Unionism, and the President, overborne by the incessant and desperate pressure of the radicals, vielded, after a long and even brave resistance, to a tide that was too strong for him. Hence it is that Union feeling; at any rate little or none that rentures to show itself. If not dead, it is buried. And now, as the Chicago Post says, it should be the care of the Conserva tives to send word of fraternal greeting to their brethren in the South hereafter considered identical, and that every man of the South who will array him-

self in favor of the Union, in favor of the Conitution and the Union, and in favor of a prompt and thorough redress of grievances in the Union, and in the manner provided by the Constitution, shall find in the Conservative party of the United States, and in the Conservative legislatures, State and national, of fellowship be extended to these men. Let them be invited to come once more into the old family council room; let them come there with an assurance that life, liberty, and property shall be sacredly protected, that, when there, if there be grievances, those grievances will be considered by brethren of a common country, who will "do unto others as they would have others do unto them." Let this greeting of friendship and of kind feeling, of an ardent desire to meet these men of the South as friends and not as enemies, be sent

forth, and let the Conservatives satisfy the Union men of the South, that, with a Government rescued from the control of fanatics, the Constitution affords an ample protection to all, Southern lady, with a riding-whip alone, can disperse a dozen Federals." If she were very good-looking, and rode gracefully, and twirled her riding-whip prettily, and sported her hat has been sustained by individual States, or sections; let us commence the work of putting down the rebellion, not only by a vigorous support of the military power of the out also by extending to the people of the South reliable assurances that the Constitu-

> pect in the Union, and nothing but warfierce, relentless war, out of the Union. Let the bayonet be trimmed with the olive Let the two symbols go together; let the bayonet never be spared while a hostile arm resists

will unite with us in sustaining the flag and the Constitution of the country. ty. They have tasted bitterly the effects of rebellion; let them be invited cordially to try

paralleled march from Tennessee to Louisville, for his removal, because he was not thought toration or retention. Soon he drove Gen. thousand men out of our State, and then he was forthwith removed again.

nore than a year's service at the head of the Army of the Potomac, he was removed, or required to give place to Pope. After a very brief period, he was reinstated. And now, after another very brief period, he is removed

eadership of our armies is at least unfortunate. It tends strongly to weaken public confidence. We hope to have as little of it hereafter as

organ of Prince Napoleon, in referring to the speech of Mr. Lindsay, M. P., at the banquet of the Agricultural Society at Chertsey, Enging-says that no cabinet in Europe could dare undertake the war which would follow from the recognition of the South, as advocated by that gentleman, nor could any Government propose to its people to bear the "enormous" ost of such a struggle. The Opinion Nation ale again declares itself against slavery. It ays that the Southerners fight against the "abolitionists." but that the "remedy" for such a state of things "is not to be found in foreign

brigade under Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Prentisa is a brave man, he has suffered dreadfully in arms against the rebellion, but, dear General, we trust, that, the next time you find yourself in the neighborhood of a hostile army, you

will throw out your pickets. has received a despatch from Henderson to 4th Indiana cavalry, has just returned from a scout, having succeeded in breaking up a roublesome band of guerillas, near Hebardsville, capturing five prisoners and a number of

Gen. Buckner has a very mean staff,

horses and arms.

have their children sleep warm nights, we can tell them. Let them paste enough newspapers together to make a newspaper sheet or blanket of nearly or quite the size of a bed blanket and spread it between any two articles of bed covering. They will

Military officers, like civil officers, are ernment to make them work. An inert General should be dismissed as readily as a lazy

The Editor of the Richmond Whig hreatens to plant fifty thousand Yankees in But what if they should come

Des Everywhere our armies are now upon the march. The rebels are quaking in thei shoes-all but the shoes. We guess Bragg's army didn't think

heavily taxed on its in-come If Humphrey Marshall wants to crush the Union cause in Kentucky, he had better

sit down upon it. Charles Sumner says that he turns aside neet his accusers. Oh yes-"aside the Devil

CONFEDERATES AROUND MEMPHIS

The Federal Advance South—A Battle Prob-ably in Progress—Two Boats Burned on the River—Grand Junction Probably Destroyed —More Cotton Burning at Raleigh. The Memphis Bulletia of Friday last has a ariety of reports and speculations from vari-

ous sources which we subjoin for what they are worth:

A gentleman, just returned from Bolivar via West Tennessee, reports that there was an advance of an immense Union army southward a few days since. The object and destination of the force it is unnecessary to state. We also learn from a gentleman who lives within nine miles of Grand Junction that the Union army passed through Lagrange and Grand Junction on Tuesday, the 4th; and he is of opinion, from the huge mass of smoke which he saw ascending, as well as from all he could learn, that the latter place, before this, has been utterly destroyed.

We may expect to hear, in a day or two, of the triumphant onward movement of the Union hosts into Mississippi, and, in due course of time, of the occupation of Grenada, Jackson, and Meridian. It is not improbable, too, that Vicksburg may present herself as a candidate for Union occupation.

About the town of Raleigh, we learn, there

candidate for Union occupation.

About the town of Raleigh, we learn, there is a company of about sixty guerillas stationed, whose special delightitis to burn the cotton of poor people trying to make their way with it to the Memphis market. On the 4th this party found a poor old woman with a bale and a half of cotton, en route for Memphis. She said she wanted to purchase a few necessary supplies, and had nothing else to exchange for them. But the guerillas had no hearts to be affected by her wants, and they burned aer cotton before her face and turned her back. Our informant says that the people take the Our informant says that the per

Our informant says that the people take the burning of their cotton "like they take the slow fever!"

We are gratified to be assured that the great mass of the people of West Teanessee are fast avowing their sentiments in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and we rejoice that the day is not far distant when the real Union voice will make itself felt at the polls.

FORTRESS MONROS, Nov. 10.
The Richmond Examiner of November 5, speaking of the results of the Northern elections, says: This astonishing manifestation from the North conveys the idea of an emphatic and impressive verdict against the abolition faction which has ruled the government at Washington.

The Examiner says the prospects of European intervention have dissolved like a snow

by England and France as a disti transactions have been made to a by foreign capitalists in Confederate eighty-six cents on the delta

ter for misconduct at the batile of Bull Run cannot be investigated until the arrival here of General Pope.

A despatch was received last night from Pope giving the names of 300 Indians con-demned to be hung, and requesting an approv-al of the court martial sentence. It was re-plied to by the President that only the ring-leaders shall be executed, and asking for a

passed, and he was appointed to a highly responsible position in Virginia. He failed, and was again removed for apparent want of military qualifications. And now there is talk

estimation of the Commission for a command in the service. The said Col. Ford, by direc-tion of the President, is dismissed from the ser-vice of the United States. Second. The Commission having reported that the behavior of the 126th New York in

bation, and naving no confers brought before duct of the subordinate officers brought before the Commission, they are released from arrest, and are ordered to report for duty. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.

A special from Trenton, Tenn., dated 10th says the grand army passed beyond Lagrange yesterday evening.

Our pickets are six miles from Holly

Springs. 130 of the enemy's cavalry were ta-ken prisoners during the day, with a Federal loss of 2 killed and 2 wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn that the rebels have fallen back. A letter from Holly Springs to the Mobile Tribune, says there is not a thousand blankets in Price's entire army corps. Blankets and knapsacks were nearly all thrown away in the retreat from Iuka and

A despatch from Gen. Ransom.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1862.

Bad as the conduct of the rebels has en from the first, we are somewhat astonshed to learn, as we do from official sources that, whenever they parole prisoners now, they not only require them not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, but demand, as a Shanks's men were, that the guerillas were en condition of their release, that they shall take

no part in fighting the Indians.

This is monstrous. We need not dwell upon the shocking deeds perpetrated by the Indians in Minnesota and Nebraska. The story has already been a hundred times told, and it may well sicken the national heart. There was no declaration of war on the part of the savages, no notification of their horrid intentions, no symptom of an outbreak or even of dissatisfaction; but suddenly the in fernal devils fell upon our defenceless settlements, and massacred thousands of men, vomen, and children, committing upon the whole female population, even upon little girls, those shocking and unmentionabl atrocities which the most debased of savage always practice in their raids. Week after week these things were kept up by the ac-cursed fiends, every breeze from the Northwest coming burdened with the shrieks of agonize communities. Even the Southern rebels then selves, if they had been amid the scenes o these dreadful deeds, and if they had felt the throb of hearts in their bosoms, would for the time have forgotten everything but the de-

mands of our common humanity and turned

their arms to the work of staying the red

hand of indiscriminate savage butchery. It was to aid in stopping this dreadful work that some of our officers and soldiers, parole by the rebels upon condition of not taking ur arms against the Southern Confederacy until exchanged, were sent to Minnesota. And now the rebels, unwilling that our paroled mer shall assist to put a stop to the Indian mur ders, require, as a condition of the parole that they shall not do so. The adoption of such a policy on the part of the rebels may well startle mankind, opening the eyes of th whole world to the hellish spirit that has taken sion of the leading spirits of the rebel What would the South think, wha would the nations think, what would future generations think, if our Federal authoritie were to refuse to parole rebel prisoners except on the written condition that they should no in the event of a negro insurrection in th South with all its concomitant horrors, lift a hand to save men, women, and children from the bloodthirsty fury and the raging lust of the black multitude of unchained myrmidons And yet in what single respect would such paroles be more revolting to human natur than those which the rebels are now requiring at the hands of every Federal prisoner that

It was stated several weeks ago that ther was much Indian testimony and also other testimony establishing the fact that the awfu Indian butcheries upon our frontier were di rectly instigated by rebel emissaries, being part of a regular and systematized plan of the Confederate Government for inflicting all possible injury, by whatever means, upon the people of the United States. Even if such stimony did not exist, the requisition made by the rebels in the giving of paroles that the paroled men shall do nothing toward the sur pression of Indian massacres would show con clusively to all minds that those hellish mid night horrors are part and parcel of the South

they discharge!

THE BORDER STATES.-The Commercial Advertiser, the most conservative of the Republi can papers issued in the city of New York, ha has an interesting article on the past, presen and future of the Border States. As far as it goes, it does justice to the lovalty of Kentucky, but the inertness to which the Com mercial refers was not the result of sympathy with the rebellion; it was the necessary consequence of her "natural situation," and of her divided families and sundered friendships. ditions: she was slow to resort to deadly strift in a war that she knew must be fratricidal and parricidal; she did hope "to arrest war by the friendly remonstrances, and it was not until Polk and Zollicoffer invaded her soil, and the purpose of the invasion was announced to be and subjugation, that she re solved to throw the sword into the scale in fa vor of the Government. No one, not a citizen of Kentucky, can tell how much distress that resolution caused, or how much bitter misery it has produced. The Roman father, when he gave the signal for the axe to sever the neck of his traitor son, experienced the same mo tal agony which pervaded the Legislature Kentucky when it was solemnly deterdrive the invaders from her confines. That act was an instance of sublime devotedness, and when the future historian, removed beyond the sphere of prejudice, shall write of it, it so be transmitted to posterity. Brutus had but one son to punish; Kentucky issued the death warrant for thousands of her wayward children. If there was apparent irreso lution; if the parental heart pulsated yearn ingly for its prodigals, and the fires of patriotic otion were dampened by the beaded sweat and scalding tears which the sacrifice called forth, oh! blame not poor Kentucky! To the very last she hoped against hope for som providential interposition; like the patriarch upon Moriah she offered her children as a sacifice upon the altars of an outraged country but found no ram caught in a thicket by his

dregs with Socratic firmness. But we do not believe that our New York atemporary is unmindful of the terrible ordeal through which our State has passed, and, when she set her foot upou the burning ploughshare, she proceeded unshrinkingly

presented to her lips and she drained it to the

ANOTHER GUERILLA BAND ROUTED .- Infor nation was received at headquarters in this city yesterday of a collision between a party of Federal troops and a band of rebel guerillas under the notorious Champ Ferguson and Jim Bowles, on West Fork, in Cumberland county, Ky., a day or two since. A number of the ebels were killed, several prisoners were taken, and the remainder were completely

Twelve pairs of boots, containing welve bottles of whisky, were taken from beneath the crinoline of a female smuggler at Memphis recently, just as she was passing into Dixie. There are sometimes nice things with in the broad circumference of crinoline. But alas, they are too often contraband.

We thought it quite strange that the rebel authorities should imprison him for stealing They might rather be expected to impriso him if he wouldn't steal.

The Charleston Mercury says "the Yankees love the nigger." The complexion of a large portion of the servile population of the South is a pretty strong indication that the Chivalry "love the nigger."

The Editor of the Detroit Free Pre an influential leader in the great revolution that has just taken place, says: "The next Congress will be the real war Congress of the

influential Republican paper in the Union tells us: "There can be no doubt that the voter of New York have decided against emancipa

Gen. McClellan and Gen. Buell can afford to be removed. The only question is

whether the country can afford to have them The Philadelphia Press of Monday ex presses the opinion that Bragg's army has ef-

fected a junction with the rebel army in Vir-

the Mississippi as a Christmas present to the United States. If he keeps his promise, he will be a Santa Claus worth talking about,

The Evansv'lle Journal details the parlars of a skirmish which occurred last Fri day night on Green river, above Calhoun. A company of guerillas has been organizing in that region for some time past, and has been a cial object of search by Col. Shanks, but up the Home Guards of the former place. As to Friday night the search had been unsuccessful. Upon the night in question, news wa

brought to Calhoun, where four hundred of camped on the river, some miles above that place, and a plan was at once put on foot to bag them. The Union troops came upon the camp, completely surrounding it, the guerilla supposing themselves so safe that they had placed no pickets, but had all laid themselves down to sleep. The portion of the Union roops who were above the rebel camp opened apon the camp, arousing the rebels, who a once cried out that they surrendered. At this time the company approaching the camp from down the river arrived, and not knowing of the offer to surrender, poured in a volley, when the guerillas, thinking that they were to re ceive no quarter, broke and made their escap with the exception of two, leaving their horse arms, and all their camp equippage to fall into the hands of the Union forces

ANOTHER EXPEDITION OF 12,000 MEN AND SEVERAL GUNBOATS LEAVE NEWBERN, N. C .-By the arrival of the U.S. transport Oriole at New York, from Hatteras Inlet, we learn that an expedition left Newbern, N. C., about Oct. 28th, by land and water, composed of about 12,000 men and several gunboats. The expe dition was in command of General Foster Its destination we could not learn.

Bragg didn't carry much bacon out of Kentucky with him. There was more gammon in his proclamations than in his wagons.

Twenty-five rebel prisoners were ought to the city last evening by the train from Lexington.

THE HALLECK-McCLELLAN LETTER .- The folowing is the full official corrrespondence to which allusion has been made by telegraph; HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, October 28, 1862. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: SIR-In reply to the general interrogate

entained in your letter of yesterday, I have 1. The requisitions for supplies to the arm 1. The requisitions for supplies to the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the Chiefs of Bureaus here: that is, for Quartermasters' supplies, by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster General; for Commissary supplies, by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary General, &c. No such requisitions have been, to my knowledge, made upon the Secretary of War, and none upon the General-in-Chief.

2. On several occasions General McClellan has telegraphed to me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to the Heads of Bureaus, with orders to report. It was ascertained that in every instance the requisitions tained that in every instance the requisitions had been immediately filled, except one, where the Quartermaster General had been obliged to send from Philadelphia certain articles of

lothing, tents, &c., not having a full supply There has not been, so far as I could asceran, any neglect or delay in any Department Bureau, in issuing all supplies asked for be deneral McClellan or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occasionally occurred in forwarding supplies by rail, on account of the crowded condition of the lepots, or of a want of cars; but whenever notified of this, agents pave been sent out to remove the difficulty.

Juder the excellent superintendence of Gen
daupt, I think these delays have been less frequent and of shorter duration than is usual

ith freight trains.

An army of the size of that under General McClellan will frequently be for some days without the supplies asked, on account of neg-lect in making timely requisitions and un-avoidable delays in forwarding them, and in stributing them to the different brigades and

From all the information I can obtain I am of opinion that the requisitions from that army have been filled more promptly, and that the men, as a general rule, have been better supplied than our armies operating in the West. The latter have operated at much resolve distance from the owners of analysis. greater distance from the sources of supply and have had far less facilities for transportation. In fine, I believe no armies in the world, while in campaign, have been more promptly or better supplied than ours.

3. Soon after the battle of Antietam, Gen.

of his intended movements, in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington reinforcements could be sent from this place On the 1st of October, finding that he proposed On the 1st of October, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to "cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. Your army must move now while the

and give battle to the enemy, or drive him South. Your army must move now while the roads are good." It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since this order was given.

4. In my opinion, there has been no such want of supplies in the army under General McClellan as to prevent his compliance with the orders to advance against the enemy. Had he moved to the south side of the Potomac he would have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north-b. On the 7th of October, in a tellegram in regard to his intended movements. Gen. Mcregard to his intended movements. Gen. Mc-Clellan stated that it would require at least three days to supply the lst, 5th, and 6th corps, that they needed shoes and other indispensable articles of clothing, as well as shelter tents. No complaint was made that any requisitions had not been filled, and it was inferred from his language that he was only waiting for the distribution of his carrelia.

distribution of his supplies. On the 11th he telegraphed that a portion of his supplies sent by rail had oeen delayed.

As already stated, agents were immediately As already stated, agents were immediately sent from here to investigate this complaint, and they reported that everything had gone forward. On the same date (the 11th) he spoke of many of his horses being broken down by fatigue. On the 12th he complained that the rate of supply was only "150 horses per week for the entire army there and in front of Washington." I immediately directed the Quartermaster General to inquire into this matter, and report why a larger supply was matter, and report why a larger supply was

General Meigs reported, on the 14th, that the average issue of horses to General McClellan's army in the field and in front of horns for a substitute. The bitter cup was Washington for the previous six weeks had been 1,459 per week, or 8,754 in all. In addiion, that large numbers of mules had been upplied, and that the number of animals with general McClellan's army on the Upper Poomac was over 31,000. He also reported that ne was then sending to that army all the norses he could procure. On the 18th, Gen. McClellan stated, in re

gard to Gen. Meigs's report, that he had filled every requisition for shoes and clothing: "Gen Meigs may have ordered these articles to be forwarded, but they have not reached our de-

forwarded, but they have not reached our depots; and unless greater effort to insure prompt transmission is made by the Department of which Gen. Meigs is the head, they might as well remain in New York or Philadelphia, so far as this army is concerned."

I immediately called General Meigs's attention to this apparent neglect of his department. On the 25th, he reported as the result of his investigation that 48,000 pairs of boots and shoes had been received by the Quartermaster of General McClellan's army at Harper's Ferry, Frederick, and Hagerstown; that 20,000 pairs were at Harper's Ferry depot on the 21st; that 10,000 more were on their way, and 15,000 more ordered.

Col. logals, Aide-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to General McClellan, telegraphed

Col. Ingals, Aide-de-Camp and Chief Quartermaster to General McClellan, telegraphed
on the 25th: "The suffering for want of
clothing is exaggerated, I think, and certainly
might have been avoided by timely requisitions of regimental and brigade commanders."
On the 24th he telegraphed to the Quartermaster General that the clothing wan
not detained in cars at the depots
"Such complaints are groundless. The
fact is, the ciothing arrives, and is
issued, but more is still wanted. I have on ssued, but more is still wanted. I have or-lered more than would seem necessary from any data furnished me, and I beg to remind you that you have always very promptly me my requisitions so far as clothing is concerned Our depot is not at fault. It provides as soo as due notice is given. I foresee no time whe an army of over 100,000 men will not call fe clothing and other articles."

In regard to General McClellan's means of

In regard to General McCarnas comptly communicating the wants of army to me or to the proper Bureaus of the War Department, I report that, in addition to the ordinary mails, he has been in hourly com-nunication with Washington by telegraph. It is due to Gen. Meigs that I should submit erewith a copy of a telegram received by his om Gen. McClellan.

ry respectfully, your obedient servant, H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief. UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.
[Received Oct. 22, 1862-9:40 P. M.]
FROM MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS

To Brig. Gen. Meigs: Your despatch of this date is received, have never intended, in any letter or despatch make any accusation against yourself or you epartment, for not furnishing or forwarding clothing as rapidly as it was possible for you you do. I believe that every thing has been done that could be done in this respect. The Mea that I have tried to convey was, that certain pertions of the command were without clothing, and the army could not move until G. B. McCLELLAN, M. G.

igh and honored in the Confederate servicen taking the oath of allegiance, a few weeks nce exhorted the North to maintain its po ition a little while longer, insisting that the grand rebellion was so rapidly becoming disrganized by the institution, on various rounds of minor rebellions within its own nits, and against its own procedures, that it could not long support its present warlike ront, but must soon fall by suicide if it did not

fail through sheer inanition. The final verdict of the American p le in regard to the removal of Gen. McClelan and Gen. Buell will no doubt depend very much upon Gen. Burnside and Gen. Rose

REBELS IN LINCOLN COUNTY. - We under

stand that a force of about two hundred rebels

ame into Stanford, Lincoln county, from th

direction of Liberty, in Casey county, a few

days since, but were successfully repulsed by

our friends were not aware of the numbers of

the enemy, they telegraphed for assistance

and General Gilbert promptly despatched a

origade to look after the insolent depredators

The rebel General Price's son-himself

No man can be true to the country who

s false to its constitution. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal. THE SLANG OF THE DAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 1862. We all know how cant phrases—like na-cional ballads—affect unreflecting minds. We have only to open the pages of history, alas! to find to what fearful ends these terse sophisms ave driven men. How these have blinded con ience and utterly dethroned reason. Ho

science and utterly dethroned reason. How
they have led false enthusiasts on fiery careers,
Phaton-like, into the flaming gulf, wherein
has been consumed all that these votaries enjoyed, together with the last hope of that
which fain they would have accomplished.
And our day, also, gives proof of this truth.
Every day we hear it said: "Slavery is the
cause of this rebeltion." So is property the
cause of theft. This answer is so complete
that even Mr. Sumer's incennity cannot escause of theft. This answer is so complete that even Mr. Sumner's ingenuity cannot escape it. Slavery guaranteed by the Constitution becomes a personal right, and its possession, therefore, is no more the cause of this rebellion than is that of horses—so the pretext that, because of this right, this property shall be illegally wrenched away, becomes an audacity so felonious that to be despised it need only be comprehended. And this exposure at once puts an end to the sophism that we shall make war upon a contract to which ourselves are a party, in order, forsooth, to enforce that contract! Thus it follows that the man who asserts slavery as a cause of war avows himself a traitor to the Government and a disunion-ist. And yet how very many excellent men ist. And yet how very many excellent men are every day doing this very thing from the sheer influence of a slang phrase. I need hardly explain that military contingencies have nothing whatever to do with this proposition. These are all of a class, and comprehend all recognized acts of war. To this rigid extent goes the merciless Bellona that whoever is in arms, or whatever belongs to him in arms, is doomed to death, destruction, or confiscation by the enemy.

Another slaug phrase: We must fight over, crunder, or around the Constitution, if need ove, to preserve the Government. In other words, when the life of the Government is aswords, when the life of the Government is assailed in civil war, we must not be nicely conservative of the civil rights of men if we would preserve that life. Or, thus: The more those cherished forms of Government to which we are devoting our lives and fortunes are threatened, the less scrupulous we should be in their exact preservation! To put down rebellion, we shall woo anarchy—only for the time however! It will be all right after a while! Precedent is nothing, until, presently, we look up to behold ourselves at the mercy of a withering despotism!

This is not the doctrine of a free or of a wise people. "Eternal vigilance is the price of lib-

This is not the doctrine of a free or of a wise people. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The Government for which we contend is nothing unless its spirit be maintained unsoiled. Defaced, battered, fragmentized, it becomes a new thing, or, no thing. It is not our palladium, nor does our sacred flag represent such a monstrosity. If there be not power in loyal arms to preserve our constitution as it is—and knave or fool is he who denies this power—then we are common murderers. power-then we are common murderer and rioters, if we pursue a sanguinary conflict without an object worthy of the sacrifice. Nor is history silent on this point. It was the bloody Jacobins who sang in the fearful days of Robespierre the dreadful song:

Le droit le plus sainte; La loi le plus cheri; Translated, these terrible lines begotten by The most sac right; the most cherished law is to forget the law to save the country! Are Americans pre pared to believe that our glorious charter de

nember and obey the law to save the country Yours, truly,

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE SLAVE CRISIS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: The New York World publishes the following extract from a private letter recently written by Millard Fillmore in response to a victorial state.

ten by Millard Fillmore in response to an in-quiry as to whether he would speak at a seymour ratification meeting. Mr. Fillmore himself inclosed it to me, so, of course, it is authentic. I think you ought to give it applace—prominently—in your columns.

Yours, truly.

LESLIE COMBS.

"I am heart and soul with you in the objects you have in view. Enough of treasure and blood have already been spent upon the negro question. I am fully persuaded that the unwise and untimely agitation of this subject gives strength to the rebellion, and will cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives; and that there is no hope for anything else but and that there is no hope for anything else by to restore the Union as it was and the Consti-tution as it is. That all efforts for anything else must end in abortion, anarchy, and dis-

THE RETREAT OF HUMPHREY MARSHALL AND AFFAIRS IN EASTERN KENTUCKY. MOUNT STERLING, KY., Nov. 10, 1862. I send you the facts in regard to what has cently taken place in this region of the tate. Three weeks ago, Saturday last, four impanies of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry stly travelling in wagons however), came his point, reaching it just at the time Hum-ey Marshall was making his retreat through the eastern section of this (Montgomery county. He was reported to have a force of from 12,000 to 15,000 men and 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, but we had only a force of about 350 en, and on that day we captured forty-five comem. We heard that night that John Mon gan had taken Lexington, with the small Fed-eral force stationed there, and in his great skedaddle from the State we thought it likely he might come this way and fall upon us. So we fell back that night to Sharpsburg, carry-ing our prisoners with us, and from there con-tinued our march, by way of Carlisle, to Paris reached there Monday night, and set out a midnight again for this place, accompanied by the 22d Michigan Infantry and two pieces of artillery, with three companies of the 10th Ken-tucky Cavalry. We reached here Monday morning but found no rebel force. A scout was made to the head of Slate Creek, sixmiles, and then down Red river, back by way of Winchester to this place, had a skirmish at Red River Iron Works and captured four or five rebels, wounding Since that time we have sent out var one. Since that time we have sent out various scouting parties, and have up to this time secured and sent off between 245 and 250 prisoners—men who had been in the rebel army. These men have been captured by the 14th Kentucky Cavalry mainly, assisted by the Union men of the country. We have had no other help. The detachment of the 10th cavalry went to Lexington, having remained here but two days. Some of the Cincinnation cavalry went to Lexington, having remained here but two days. Some of the Cincinnati papers have spoken of the captures made up here as being made by the advance of General Granger's army. Such is not the case. The work has been done by a part of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry, which was only on the 8th inst. mustered into the United States service, and have not yet received their horses, the animals they have used being private property, or captured since we came into this operty, or captured since we came into this gion of country. The men of this regimen we been recruited in this section; they know e country thoroughly, and can, when they once are all properly mounted, clear the whole section to the Virginia line, and keep it clear of guerillas and thieves. A thousand cavalry, sent here three weeks ago, could have captured a vast number of Marshall's disorganized army. Two regiments of his men deserted him at Salyersville. Marshall, with what men he has left was at Abington. Va. last Saturday a left, was at Abington, Va., last Saturday a week ago. A considerable cavalry force must be kept up here to scour the whole country as far as the Virginia line and keep it quiet. The rebels have destroyed almost everything from this place clear out to the eastern line of the State kelonging to Union were and it is not this place clear out to the eastern line of the State, belonging to Union men; and it is not yet safe for them to return to their homes. They must be protected by an ample force or abandon their homes forover. We have here now besides our cavalry force (not yet mounted) the 92d Illinois, Col. Atkins, a good regiment

nfantry—a good thing for the protection his place—but we can't catch rebels with birry. We must have cavalry—mounted a are the only thing to catch them with,

and even then they generally outrun us.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1862. The New York Times, referring to

deneral Burnside as the commander of the Army of the Potomac, says:

What he will be able to accomplish rem to be seen. It is now certain that, in consequence of the extraordinary delay in the movements of our army, the rebels have com peir reach. The autumnal rains have con nenced; the rivers and small streams of Vir inia are no longer fordable; the roads are be oming muddy and impracticable; and al oming muddy and impracticable; and all apid and effective movement is nearly impossi-le. If it was any part of Gen. McClellan's purnose to prevent a decisive battle with the rebeingry, he was probably left in command just ong enough to accomplish his object.

These remarks are understood by some as reparing the way for the announcement that the Army of the Potomac is without further operations to go into winter-quarters. We lo not so construe the remarks, though they are certainly liable to such a construction, or would be, supposing the Times to be in direct and confidential relations with the authoritie t Washington, which however is not by any neans certain. As it is, we suppose the narks are thrown out simply by way o xcusing in advance and at the expense of the former commander any failure on the part of the new commander to achieve great results. We take the speculation to be merely a stroke of partisan policy, and clearly very ingenious one, as it is calculated no only to blunt failure and to sharpen succe as the event may direct, but in whatever event to let fly a Parthian arrow at Gen eral McClellan. The Times is unquestion ably a dab in all the tricks of partisanship.

But the country is hardly in a mood to ap

eciate skill of this description. The Times ex he public gaze and of the public solicitude. The he is at liberty. That paper says: nation is at present engrossed with its own fate, and cares little or nothing for the fate of indi viduals, considered separately. Persons in thi conjuncture are the objects of the public conern only as they are the ministers of the pub ic salvation. If General Burnside, with the magnificent army now waiting to move at his ommand, should fail to achieve great results, no personal considerations would serve to diminish the regret of any patriot worth of the name: while, on the other hand, if General Burnside shall achieve great results, as we hope and pray and believe he will, no personal considerations will serv to diminish the joy and exultation with which the breast of every true patriot will burn. What all patriots want is great results. If they are obtained, all patriots will rejoice, and, i they are not obtained, all patriots will lament without much regard in either event to the fate of individuals as individuals. Burnside is their duty in regard to some men as they go nothing; McClellan is nothing: but the General who wins victories for the Republic is the Republic's benefactor. He is the Gene eral for us. He is the General for all patriots Such is we believe the prevailing view of the country. The country has and will hav no favorites whom she does not reckon her benfactors. She has justice for all, but ap plause and gratitude and affection for the alone who according to their opportunities serve her victoriously. General Burnside has nothing more to fear and nothing less to hop than this. Let his personal and partisan adherents, therefore, rest content; and above all, let them not talk abou or hint at his now going into winter-quarters. Let them not think of Such a step, under the extraordinary circumstances raised by the proclamation o mancipation and by the removal of General McClellan, would be to the public mind utterly inexcusable. The country would accept no excuse for it. None indeed could given. The act would stand forth as one monstrous and glaring infidelity to the untry and to humanity. Whatever some the wilder radicals may desire and declare on this point, we know full well that the

Bes Courts of Inquiry are becoming quite ommon. The necessity for them, if it exists. as it probably does, is much to be regretted. Courts of Inquiry, as the Philadelphia In uirer remarks, do not proceed to trial, but camine the entire evidence, to see whether here is ground for trial. They form a sort of nilitary Grand Jury for bringing in true bills f indictment, which are to be tried by Courts artial. They are convened only by the uthority of the President of the United States this authority being usually delegated to such commanders as have the right to order Courtsnartial. The court usually consists of three embers and a Judge Advocate or Recorder. The jurisdiction of the court "only extends examination into the nature of the trans action, accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier; but they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially di-But it is usual for a court to directed to declare whether or not there

President does not think or dream of permit-

ting such a step. The country may safely rest

assured of this. Burnside will not go into

rounds for charges against any individual. These Courts are evidently rendered necesary sometimes by a variety of causes. Gen erals fail to do their duty, either from purosed neglect, which they hope will be overoked, or from want of intelligence, which they cannot see in themselves. Men are advanced to posts which are too much for them and then retain them, knowing this fact, because they are too proud and too selfish to give up the glittering bauble they have grasped. The only way to make them find their pro

per level is stern inquiry. But again, such investigations are caused by uman jealousy. In the race for pre-emience, men would pull each other back; in the erilous ascent of that tempting hill of Fame hey would tear each other down; and one way is to charge one another falsely with misdemeanor, or to magnify and aggravate the little errors which they discern.

It would appear then that Courts of Inquiry re good or bad, according to circumstances They are useful and beneficent when there is eally something hidden which is worthy of nvestigation-when, by their anticipated terors, they stir up the indolent, reproach the wrong-doers, or expose the criminal.

They are evil when there is nothing to inestigate; when the charges are groundless; when personal character is unjustly attacked: when, in a word, they can be used as instruments of unjust power. Pending an important campaign, which embraces, in some way or other, all the troops in the field, it is doubtful whether such courts are expedient, for, very frequently, witnesses cannot be obtained; they are really wanted at their posts, and cannot be spared; or they are abitrarily held back by interested parties; or they are liable to leath or capture, at a time when, perhaps, the action of the Court depends upon their testimony.

Before the late elections, all the Repub can organs proclaimed every day that the uccess of the Democratic or Conservative tickets would be a declaration on the part of the people that they are tired of the war and are ready for peace on the basis of a divided Union. But those organs have changed their tone wonderfully. They now tell the truth. They announce, that the voice of the nation as uttered in the elections, condemns the inefciency with which the war has hitherto been arried on and demands that it shall be prose uted henceforth with the whole concentrated energies of twenty millions of people. Elecions do open the eyes and correct the utternces of parties amazingly.

It is to us a matter of some surpris hat, whilst almost every other Governor has appointed a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, ar worthy Governor has not done the same thing. Surely Kentucky has abundant reason to offer up thanks and prayers-thanks that the rebel army has been driven from her borders, and prayers that it may never get back

dent's proclamation conflict with the tariff? One imposes a tax on weel while the other

THE ADVANCE ON WELDON .- The telegraph gives us information relative to General Fos ters expedition to possess Weldon, which is an portant point on the great route from the orth to the South, from whence several railoads diverge, the most important of which runs to Petersburg and Richmond. Our land forces have reached Palmyra on the Roanoke river, which is twenty-five or thirty miles from Weldon, while the gunloats have ascended to Tarboro' on the Tar river and to Hamilton on the Roanoke. Tarboro' is not more than a day's march from the railroad, which is the ocject of attack and occupation. This movement is a part of the original Burnside expedition and we have no doubt that the present repose of the army of the Potomac may be attributed to the necessity of awaiting the result of the expedition, which if successful will get the rebel army between the upper and nether

millstones. These movements are doubtless the origin of the recent report that Gen. Foster had captured three thousand rebels. We feel every onfidence that he will be successful in the future; the Raleigh papers sounded the not of alarm some time since, and told the author ities at Richmond that North Carolina was unable to resist the forces which the Federal government was collecting at Newbern. Tarporo' is nearer to the railroad at Goldsboro than Palmyra is to Weldon, so that Gen. Fos ter can cut it at either point.

1t has been stated that Gen. Desha was released a few days ago from Camp Chase and went to his home in Harrison county, Kentucky. He is stated to be under indictment for treason and also for a high misdemeanor against the Government of the United States ends its energies in a sphere out of the line of The Shelbyville News cannot understand why

We know that the evidence upon which the indictments were found was positive as to his enlisting men for his son's company; and, assuming command, he marched them to Piketon, where Ben Desha's company was in camp; that on the march, when invited into citizens houses to stay at night, he declined, on the houses to stay at night, he declined, on the ground that he "preferred remaining in camp with his men!" He also furnished money, and paid money to men to enlist in the rebel service. If such a man—of influence and standing in society—is thus permitted to roam at large, with indictments hanging over him that will justly consign his neck to the halter, or place him in the penitentiary for a series of years, and subject him to a heavy pecuniary penalty, in the name of all that is just, why prosecute, arrest, and imprison the dupes of prosecute, arrest, and imprison the dupes of such a man, who have been seduced into treason only from the representations of Gen.

We are as much perplexed as the Shelbyville Editor appears to be. It does seem to us that the Federal authorities fall as much short of beyond it in regard to others. If Gen. Desha is not a traitor, we apprehend that the race of traitors is as extinct as that of the mastodon.

Ref It is evident from the Richmond paper hat the rebel leaders are expecting a sharp and decisive winter campaign between the armies of Burnside and Lee. Our own hope is that the campaign will not extend into the winter-that Burnside will bring it to a glorious close before the first of December. While, however, we cherish this hope, we

annot feel the same degree of confidence that we felt while McClellan was in command. We all know that Burnside is brave and patriotic and true, but he is now for the first time at the head of a vast army, and it is yet to be seen whether he can handle a hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand men with science, judoment, and tact, and whether he has the keen and deep intuition and the broad intellectual compass to enable him to see and comprehend all the thousand dangers and advantages of his position-to guard against the former and to make the best possible use of the latter. Lee and Joe Johnston and Gustavus V Smith and Stonewall Jackson are great military leaders. We are afraid that the rebel army has a decided advantage of ours in the

important matter of Generalship. Still we will not predict disaster, for we do not exwinter-quarters short of Richmond. He will pect it. No, we expect victory and glory. They told us that Lee's army was certain to be bagged, and now we hear of him off toward Richmond. Our Generals are great at bagging, but they don't seem to have any strings to their bags. They leave the

> Bragg is the only General we ever heard of that took his knitting with him in his marches, though we are aware that naval commanders are expected in their voyages to give due attention to needle-work

mouths of them wide open.

The reported capture of Mobile was no elieved at Washington because the capture a that time was not in accordance with the ar ranged plan. We are glad to hear that ther Mar A soldier who had lost a leg in batt

was married the other day in Nashville. We congratulate him. A single leg is hardly nough for one, but three will answer pretty well for two.

new If the rebels think to induce Maryland to join the Southern Confederacy by destroy ing the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, they are very unskilful in the adaptation of means to GEN. MORGAN'S ARMY .- A private tel

Major M. C. Garber, A. Q. M., says that Gen Morgan's Cumberland Gap army is at Gallipolis, Ohio, en route for Cincinnati. Vene P. Armstrong, Esq., of Wes Point, has been appointed Assistant Assesso

graphic despatch to the Madison Courier, from

under the Excise law for the counties of Har din and Larue. A better appointment could not have been made. A correspondent of the Jackson Mi

sissippian, calling himself Hooper, talks about taking our "hide." Most of the race of whoopers are less addicted to taking hides tha

scalps. THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT JACKSON, MISS The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal of the 6th inst.

contains the following announcement by tele JACKSON, November 4.—Shortly after three o'clock this afternoon the building in this city used as a cartidge manufactory, having a

city used as a cartidge manufactory, having a large amount of powder stored in it, was blown up, causing a fearful concussion and a great loss of life. Of its occupants—boys, girls, and young ladies—not one is known to have escaped. In the existing confusion and excite-ment it is impossible to learn the number cer-tainly lost. It is not less than thirty, and raay fift overreach that number. The cause of the explosion is yet unknown. explosion is yet unknown. The Appeal thus comments on

The explosion of the government arsenal at Jackson, Miss., announced in our telegraphic column, is another of those occurrences incident to war, and of which we have been called upon to make several announcements since the commencement of the present contest Our only additional information is such as we have been able to glean from passengers who arrived this morning, and who, having left shortly after the occurrence of the accident, could give but little. could give but little.

The building occupied was a large two-story brick, formerly used as a city schoolhouse. The upper story was used for the construction of ammunition for small arms, the work in which was performed by young ladies and boys and

girls. The lower story was devoted to the preparation of shell, etc. One gentleman inform us that the report was that the accident origin ated in the latter department, and was cause by picking a shell. The walls of the building instantly set in a blaze, and so intense was the heat and the danger from the continual explication of the shells in the building as the fireached them, that it was impossible, up to the ime the train left, to render any assistance time the train left, to render any assistance to the unfortunates surviving the explosion, it there were any. For the same reason the exact loss could not be ascertained, but the scattered remains of some thirty that were blow to a distance had been collected.

The explosion was distinctly heard at Canton. In the city its effects were visible in every direction. Shattered windows several squares distant attested its destroying force At one time it was thought a frame building a short distance from the scene, in which a large

At one time it was thought a frame building a short distance from the scene, in which a large amount of powder was stored, would be fired by the heat of the exploding shells, but up to our latest advices it had escaped. The lamentations of those who had relatives and friends engaged in the building are represented to have been heartrending, and continued up the departure of the train. Not one was known to have escaped from the building, yet an anxious hope was pervading the entire community, thousands of whom were interested, that some one was uninjured and consequently a ne one was uninjured and consec

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. The radicals say they have been de ted at the ballot-box not in any degree count of the proclamation of emancipatio but because the war has not been prosecuted more vigorously! This assertion exhibits a very pitiful confusion of thought.

It is true, the people in the late election demanded a more vigorous prosecution of the This was the question in general Thus far the radicals are correct. But the particular question was: "What is a more vigrous prosecution of the war?" The radical andidates answered: "The enforcement of the proclamation of emancipation." The conservative candidates answered: "The revoca tion of the proclamation of emancipation, and the wielding of larger armies under skilful Generals, according to the laws of civilized warfare." The radicals said: "Emancipation." The conservatives said: "Fighting." And the people elected the conservative candidates. This is the whole story. Now, if the people, demanding a more

people did demand, believed that emancipa on would involve a more vigorous prose tion of the war, why did they vote against the candidates who were avowedly in favor of mancipation, and vote for the candidates who were avowedly opposed to it? There can be out one answer to this question. The people did not believe any such thing. They believe ed exactly the contrary; and, in voting against the radical candidates, they voted against the policy of emancipation represented by those candidates, and in favor of the oldfashioned way of fighting with bullets, in stead of the new-fashioned way of fighting with paper pellets, that require the fighting to be over and the victory to be won before the missiles can take effect. If the people did not mean to condemn the proclamation by voting against the candidates who represented i hey meant nothing, and might as well have cast their ballots in the nearest ditch, so far a the moral significance of the act is concerned But they of course did mean to condemn the proclamation. They have condemned it Their condemnation is clear, distinct, en phatic, overwhelming. The radical leaders comprehend this as thoroughly as the people themselves do. The miserable fallacies with which these leaders seek to deaden the sense of defeat are equally silly and unmanly. In conceding that the people demanded a vigorous prosecution of the war, and voted with an eye single or at least with special ref erence to this demand, as the whole tribe of radicals notoriously do concede, they logically urrender the question in dispute. After this ession, it is too late, in a land where some need is still paid to the necessary forms of thought if not to the dictates of common sense, o deny that the proclamation is repudiate along with its representatives.

The point is too clear for controversy. The will of the people in the case is as manifest as the sun at noonday. And the President, as we do not allow ourselves for a moment to ubt, will respect faithfully the will of the people, and thus restore unity to the North and bright hope to the Republic. Such a step on his part no doubt will excite the denunciation of those radicals who denounced him antil he unfortunately took the counter-step but it will be the signal for the reunion, believe the eager and joyful reunion, of the vast body of the Republicans with the disinctive conservatives of the country, making almost as if by magic, the loyal part of the nation a unit in the support of the Administration and of its policy, casting out into the cold of opposition but a small se of malignant fanatics, who by their furious clamors have heretofore sustained after a fashion the absurd and impudent pretension that they were themselves the nation. We look upon this glorious issue as certain to follow the sident's obedience to the will of the people We have no more doubt of it than we have our own existence

The President in fact should have broken with the abolition zealots long ago. Then and the South would have never been united. But he hesitated, and, at length, declined. He unhappily suffered himself to yield to these zealots. The consequence is that the North i divided and the South is united. His grave error is at last apparent even to himself. He ees it in the light of the recent elections as in the broad glare of noontide. But he also seen with the like clearness that it is not too late to correct his error. Thank heaven, it is indeed not too late. Let the President now break with the abolition zealots, in pursuance of the solemn appeal just made to him by the people who are pouring out their blood and treasure like water in the nation's behalf, and the North forthwith will be again united and the South, with the first new triumphs our arms, will be again divided, out of which ombined union and division will open up, as we rejoice to believe, a short and easy pathway to peace, on the basis of the re-establish ment of the Union and of its full constitutiona authority. The President has but to speal the word, and these master points for the cau

of the nation will be achieved. We are persuaded that they who hope or fee he will not speak the magic word know little of his keen discernment when undisturbed b false or faulty information and little of his rofound reverence for the public will when nmistakably expressed. His information in egard to this weighty matter is now true and omplete; and the public will in regard to it has been expressed in terms which none can mis take. We, therefore, do not doubt the issue The President in due season will speak the

magic word.

GUERILLAS AGAIN BROUGHT TO GRIEFloosiers after the Thieves .- The Evansville urnal says an expedition under Col. Foster left Henderson on Monday night in pursuit o the guerillas. The force consisted of 200 cavalry, under command of Major Platter, 4th In diana cavalry, and 200 infantry, and was divided into four columns, and marched by different routes, with orders to concentrate at Madisonville. Major Platter came up with Hall's band of horse thieves at Shiloh Meeting House (near Providence, in Webster county on the border of Hopkins county), and com pletely routed them, killing nine, wounding ten-some of them mortally-and taking twenty-six prisoners, including Capt. Quinn. Captain Mason and Lieutenant Small each aptured ten or twelve prisoners, aptain Jones Seely, of the 4th Cavalry, with forty men, dashed into Madisonville and drove out the rebel preacher Dim mitt and his fellow horse thief, Hall, with one hundred and fifty guerillas, without giving them time to fire a gun, wounding a number and taking two prisoners and a large number of arms. Our cavalry are still in pursuit, inreasing the grief of the guerilla robbers.

The band captured by Major Platter are the same that crossed to West Franklin a few nights ago, from whom the arms and ho en at West Franklin were recovered. guerillas are panie-stricken and scattered, and ir cavalry are picking up the stragglers. The affair has proved a brilliant one, and sums up handsomely, to-wit: sixty horse thieves as prisoners, including one Captain and three Lieutenants, and 75 horses.

GEN. MORGAN'S ARMY.-We are informe that Gen. Morgan's Cumberland Gap army has been ordered into Kentucky from Western Virginia. The Sixth Tennessee regiment passed through this city yesterday, and the other two Tennessee regiments were due last night. The following Major-Generals are no

rithout a command: George B. McClellan John C. Fremont, Geo. Cadwallader, Edwir D. Morgan, Don Carlos Buell, Irwin McDowell, Cassius M. Clay, Ethan A. Hitchcock, and Fitz John Porter. for If the results of the late elections ot call out a peace and Union party in the

outh they will cause the starting up of a

weight of the big nigger on its back;

The radical press follow the exampl their leader, the New York Tribune, and lay the blame of their defeat upon Mr. Lincoln. The Times says in so many words that th people are dissatisfied with the conduct of the

ates the same thing, and then says: The second lesson taught is that of peaceful and loyal citizens—the of peaceful and loyal citizens—the acknow edged guarantees of civil liberty—are not to be trifled with, or handled in an arbitrar be trifled with, or handled in an arbitrar-manner. We acquit the Administration whol-ly, in its various arrests of individuals and it suppressions of newspapers, of the purpose it do wrong. We believe that in the majority of instances, in which they have incarcerate persons in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette, the have done no substantial injustice; we hole too, that in times of civil war these exception all proceedings are so often absolutely neces al proceedings are so often absolutely nece sary; but we approve and applaud at the sam time the jealousy with which the popular min lways watches such resorts.

The Commercial Advertiser follows in the same strain and says:

Some of the arrests made by the Govern ment have, we are constrained to say, apparently been indefensible, and if the Presiden will construe the vote of the Empire State yes terday into a hint to be more chary of the ex ous prosecution of the war, as all admit the ercise of an arbitrary power, we shall not be among those who will regret his interpretatio of it. Of course, we may assume that Government has had reasons for its proceedings in the direction which the public have no knowledge. of. But admitting this, we still think power has not always been wisely and discre-ly, we fear not always justly, exercised; thou we are quite sure no intentional injustice has ever been perpetrated in its use. A little more care in the use of this always dangerous wea-pon is desirable, and will perhaps result from the course political events have taken in this

As the Detroit Free Press says, this kind of talk after election will astonish the honest people who read these papers before. A few days ago the man who dared say what they now say was branded by them as a "traitor As a sign of the times these extracts are re markable. They are full confession that the ground assumed by the Democrats and conservative Republicans is right. They are more. They convict the radical press of pandering to a wicked party spirit by sustaining acts which they knew to be contrary to the

If these papers now spoke the language of hearty repentance, we should not say one un-kind word of them; but they seek to throw upon Mr. Lincoln the odium of acts which they and their followers forced him to adopt. He was not inclined to pursue a proscriptive policy toward his political opponents. They made him do so. They filled the land with the senseless shout of "treason." They affirmed that a large party were sympathizers. They clamored for the Bastile, for spy-craft and terrorism. He conceded to requests, their threats, and their pres sure, for a policy of Austrian severity They thought such a policy would insure success at the fall election; but, now that defeat has followed, they blame him and him alone. In this they are guilty of the neanest of political meannesses. They display neither the honesty of Christians, nor the magnanimity of gentlemen. They treat Mr. ...incoln as one from whom the sceptre has departed, but they are mistaken. Let him respect the constitution, and the nation will respect him. The next Congress will be the real war Congress of the rebellion.

The despatches from Washington say hat the French Government has "demande full and immediate indemnity for all injuries done to French citizens in New Orleans b Gen. Butler," and, that the immense French armament at Marseilles is intended to back the demand. If France has made this unceremonious and peremptory requisition upon us. she has, no doubt, done it to inaugurate a national quarrel. She is probably as anxious to get up a difficulty with us now in the midst of our dreadful civil war as she was to get out of one when President Jackson so suddenly brought her to terms by one stamp of his foot. She plays the combined coward and bully as perfectly as Great Britain did in the Mason and Slidell case.

If France's claim has any sh the circumstances, be granted at once. We don't want a war with France added to our civil war if we can avoid it. Those foreign sovereignties that have hitherto trembled at our name may have their little season o triumph now, but it will not last long. Thei olence will be remembered-and avenged

We will bide our time. The Confederate authorities can practic whatever outrages they please upon British and French citizens in New Orleans and other Southern cities, the Confederate privateers can illage and burn British and French property at will upon the high seas, and Britain France will give no trouble to the Confederate Government, but all the while the eyes and ears aud noses of those infamous Powers are listen led to see or hear or smell some pretext or a war with the United States. Well, we an be patient. The seed of the woman shall yet bruise the serpent's head.

There has been dissatisfaction am to rautiny, because the Government had to rantiny, because the Government had de-ter ained to assign them to duty in the old regiments, and not allow them to choose their o ficers. This difficulty is now, fortunately, ramoved, the Federal authorities having yield-yd to the earnest appeals of the men. The drafted militia are to be allowed to select their own field and company officers, and the offi-cers heretofore appointed to convey them to the old regiments are relieved from duty.

the old regiments are relieved from duty.

Philadelphia Bulletin. The difficulty, if removed, is in our opinion removed in a very unfortunate manner. We vielded to the appeals and importunities of service he men. The term of service of the men is only nine months. If they were to go into he old and decimated regiments, serving under veteran officers and side lated with their fellows and attain to the efficiency of veterans in one month, but, acting in regiments by themselves, all raw and inexperienced together, and choosing officers from heir own number, they will probably go endering any valuable service to the country. We sincerely regret that the Federal authorities did not insist that the drafted men should go where they were ordered to go, mutiny or no mutiny. If a mutiny had occurred, a little stern treatment of the muti-

is something more than a frolic to be enjoyed by sets of jolly associates and comrades.

Gurrillas Routed—Information was received at headquarters in the city yesterday to the effect that Col. Foster's command had surprised a party of guerillas near Madisonville, Hopkins county, killing twenty-five, wounding a large number, and taking sixty prisoners, among whom were four commissioned officers, and capturing a number of horses and a large quantity of stores. The rout was complete, and at the last accounts Col. Foster was in pursuit of the discomfited robbers.

the main body as fast as they can travel.

Fortress Monage, Nov. 13.

The Petersburg Express, of November 10th, has the following: The ghost of recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England, after having been solemuly evoked for the tenth time, has again been dismissed to the shades below, where we hope it will remain for the rest of the war.

We are tired of the freakish reappearance of this phantom and wish never to see it again paraded before the public eye. We have information that the Federals are in possession of Williamston and Hamilton, in Martin county, and a large Federal force is marching on Tarboro. Our small forces engaged them at Williamston, but the enemy's overwhelming numbers forced our men to fall back. Our loss was 12. The enemy's 100.

neers might have constituted a beneficent

example. Soldiers should be taught that war

Ber Dr. Lambelle, the eminent Paris phycian, says an electric shock is sure salvation to anybody dying from the effects of chlore

A Boston paper speaks of Gen. Buell as still having the command of the Army of the Ohio. He is certainly only one remove

ficer of the U. S. army in this city and that the persons named repaired at once to Wash-ington to place themselves at once at the dis-posal of the authorities.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 13.

The following despatch has been received at the headquarters of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Nov. 12. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck: To May, Gen. M. W. Halleck: General Kelly on the 10th inst, attacked Colonel Imboden's camp, eighteen miles south of Moorefield, Hardy county, Va., and routed him completely, killing and wounding many, and capturing his camp, fifty prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a large number of cattle, logs, wagons, &c. The rebels were entirely dispersed and fied to the monatains.

H. G. WRIGHT, Major General Command

New York, Nov. 14. An extensive defalcation in the custom-hous has been discovered. Sixteen clerks in the liquid department have been suspended. The amount is variously stated at from \$150,000 \$250,000. It has been done by means of wron entries, and subsequently the books of record were destroyed to prevent the discovery.

A special to the American from 14. A special to the American, from Harper's. Ferry to-day, says parties from Winchester and scouts report that Jackson passed through Winchester on Monday, and Gen. Hill followed on Tuesday. It is believed that Jackson is between Winchester and Harper's Ferry. The skirmishing between the pickets has been resumed. Gen. Slocum commands Harper's Ferry, and has a sufficient force.

Headquarters, Warreyton, Nov. 14.

A rebel brigade, which has been reconnoitering our position on the Rappahannock, left Jefferson to-day for Culpepper. Gen. Pleasaton drove their rear guard from Jefferson. It is believed that the rebels are evacuating Culpepper. Jackson is said to be still at Chester Gap. We have forces in front, which will prevent his coming down this side.

Washington, Nov. 14.

Files of Charleston papers from the 31st ult. to the 4th inst. inclusive have been received.

Howell Cobb with his brigade has been ordered to report to Beauregard at Charleston. HEADQUARTERS, WARRENTON, Nov. 14.

LAGRANCE, TENN., Nov. 13.

Our forces have pressed forward so determinedly that the rebels, who seem to have become apprised of our formidable preparations and the hopelessness of their efforts to resist, have fallen back. Part of our troops occupied Holly Springs this morning, and our pickets are now thrown out for two miles south of that place.

Col. A. L. Lee, with the 7th Kansas Cavalry, has driven in the enemy's pickets at Lumkin's Mills, on the Tallahatchie, four miles south of Holly Springs.

CAIRO, Nov. 13.

CARO, Nov. 13.

The rebels seem fully apprised of the intenced Federal movements, and are making use of every means in their power to meet them. Nearly all the troops from Arkansas have crossed over to Mississippi. Holmes is said to have crossed at Vicksburg. One more defeat will end the rebellion in the West.

All the steamers at Cairo are engaged in transporting troops, and still they come—a mighty, irresistible, living avalanche—that must sweep everything before it. must sweep everything before it.

The Mississippi squadron is now ready to move, and it only awaits the proper movement to be off.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14. From the best information attainable the Nevada mines are the richest in the world and perfectly inexhaustible.

force is making its way over the Northwestern Virginia turnpike towards Cumberland, Md. We are inclined to doubt the accuracy of this news, so far at least as to the extent of the rebel force marching in that direction. The rebel authorities are just now bending every nerve to strengthen their army between the Rappahannock and the Rapidau.

Floyd's entire force has been recalled from Western Virginia, and, if not already arrived at Gordonsville, will have all been cathered at Gordonsville, will have all been gathered there in a few days.

Bragg's movements too have been mysterious for more than a week past, and rebel citizens sincerely believe he is rapidly moving up by rail to join Lee's army.

New York, November 14.

A special correspondent of the Tribune, with Burnside's army, telegraphs that on Wednesday our front was fifteen miles beyond the Rappahannock, south of Warrenton. The rebels, reported to be Stonewall Jackson's corps, are in strong force near our advance.

A Lynchburg paper says that the number of deserters daily from the rebel army is startling, and that they are often the best class of soldiers. It adds that the Confederate Government is fully alive to the magnitude of the evil, and is enforcing the death penalty in the case of every deserter.

[Special to the Tribune.] NEW YORK, November 14.

(Special to the Trit NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Nov. 13.
Two resignations in consequence of a change commanders have been reported to General published from his division. They were en-

The French government has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all injuries in-cited upon French citizens by Gen. Butler, the immense armament nearly ready at Mar-

pture of relations merely informs the burning of a vessel in Spanish of the ships of Farragut's fleet. This act, it is complained, was made more einous by insults to a Cuban magistrate, who monstrated against this wrong done in a

St. Louis, Nov. 14. It is rumored that Gen. Blair will take the field in a few days, at the head of his brigade, to cooperate in the forward movements down the Mississippi Valley.

Special to Cincinnati Con [Special to Chacimati Commercial.]

Nashville, November 13.

Lieut. Beals and twenty men of the 4th Michigan cavalry, were captured this morning on Stone's river, eight miles from Nashville, by a superior force of rebel cavalry. They fired two volleys, but were surrounded and compelled to surrender. No loss on either side. Our party is not regarded culpable.

A number of stragglers from our columns have been picked up recently by Forest's and Morgan's cavalry, which is not hurtful to the service.

To all appearances the enemy is massing

We shall meet with no such fortune as a battle with the main body of the enemy this side of the Tennessee River. They are rushing their subsistence to their rear as rapidly as possible. This is the military interpretation of the situation.

A meeting of Union citizens of Nashville and refugees wil be held to-morrow night. Andy Johnson and others speak.

The Louisville and Nashville Railway is in running order on both sides to South Tunnel. running order on both sides to South running order on both sides to South Tunner, which will be repaired within ten days. Guerillas have not tapped it recently.

Col. John Kennet, commanding cavalry at Hartsville, and thereabouts, is moving things. Despatches from him to-day report the capture by his crowd of large quantities of subsistence and stores accumulated by the rebels at various points, and that the rebel foraging gangs and scouting parties are moving back upon the main body as fast as they can travel.

12. The enemy's 100.

Much damage was done to the buildings in shelling Williamston, and the Hamilton cars have been ordered to Tarboro to move govern-

ment stores.

On Tuesday night all our available forces around Kingston received orders to go as near Newbern as they could, consequently we expect stirring news soon from that district.

We believe Weldon is the point the enemy

ny to fight the guerillas in the lower part of the State. The guerillas might as well encounter the Devil as Tom Walker.

TRENTON, N.J., Nov. 14.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Colburn, and J. C. Duane of the engineer corps, both belonging to the staff of Gen. McClellan, were sent to Washington this morning under arrest.

It is said that the orders were read by an officer of the U. S. army in this city and that the persons named repaired at once to Washington to place themselves at once at the disposal of the authorities.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

[Special to Missouri Democrat.]

General Grant's advance occupied Holly Springs to-day, and our pickets are two miles south of that place.

The second despatch says that Colonel Lee, of the 7th lowa cavalry, had driven in the rebel pickets at Dunkerson's mill, on the Fallahatchie river, four miles south of Holly Springs. Lee captured 100 prisoners, among whom were several officers, one of whom is a Captain on Van Dorn's staff.

A brisk skirmish is now going on at Dunkerson's mills, and the rebels are retreating.

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more terrible war party in the United States han has yet been seen there.

Boy Radicalism would no doubt have made to better race in the late elections but for the weight of the big nigger on its back;

Lord Lyons has made no communication to this Government, and rumor is rife that he will soon visit Richmond.

It is said that in his forthcoming report, Secretary Chase will state that he will not be obliged to issue any more Treasury notes at present, have already been given.

writes from on board the United States steamer South Carolina, off Charleston, under date of Oct. 18th, as follows: The British frigate Racer, by permission of flag officer Green, entered Charleston harbor and took away as a passenger the British Consul.

The Consul says that the rebels have just launched a powerful ram, and that two more are ready for plating with iron, which they expect every day to arrive from England in an iron plated steamer. He also reports the rebel steamer Nashville lying at the mouth of Stono Inlet, six miles from Charleston, watching for a chance to run out. chance to run out.

He reports two hundred cases of yellow fever the Charleston, when he left.

Charleston, when he left.
The same correspondent, under date of Oct, writes as follows: About ten o'clock las ght heavy firing was heard to the northward hich continued for half an hour. From the nd of the guns this firing was judged to at eight miles off. This morning a bo about eight miles off. This morning a bor arrived from the flag-ship, stating that a ve-sel had run the blockade during the night, an that the firing was from the Flambeau, white got under way before the steamer ran the lir of the blockade, and attempted to stop he but she took not the slightest notice of th out she took not the slightest notice of the Flambeau, which fired twenty-two shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron-plated, and very thick at that, or the Flambeau's rifled shots would have gone through her. But she kept on up the channel, and ran in. It is thought she is the vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates, and, if so, we must expect some work before long, unless we have something here besides wooden ships to contend against them. contend against them.

Washington, Nov. 12.

headquarters of the army to-day:

LAGRANGE, Nov. 11.

Mejor H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following despatch has just been received from Gen. Davis at Columbus:

The expedition commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ransom has proved a great success. It came up with Colonel Woodward's rebel force, 8,000 strong, near Garrettsburg, and after a short engagement killed 16 of his men, among them one captain and a lieutenant, and wounding 40, including one captain and two lieutenants and taking 25 prisoners, all their horses and 50 mules, a large number of arms and equipments; routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky.

Our loss was 3 killed and 17 wounded.

Major-General Commanding

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12 The United States gunboat Hercules, Co. 12 Dugan, arrived here this morning from a crulong the border of Florida. On the morn of the 3d instant, just before daylight, Litsaker, with an armed boat's erew, discovered. Baker, with an armed oost's frew, discovered as party on shore signalling to some rebel sol diers stationed up a small inlet. On finding they were discovered they took to their boat and tried to escape. After half an hour's chas a boat was captured, which was found to con boat was captured, which was found to conain three men with signal lanterns, flags,
rms, &c. One of the party proved to be
lajor Reed Sanders, a regular officer of the
confederate States army, and a son of Geo. N.
sanders. The other two were English sailors
at the time of their capture they were execting a vessel to carry Major Sanders to Euope with rebel despatches, and were signaling for that purpose. Two English sailors
anded from a vessel from Halifax, about ter
ays previously, which brought over a promicent rebel with despatches for the rebel Govrument. The vessel which was to carry rebetespatches to Europe was lying about four
niles outside, but, discovering the capture of
dajor Sanders, it immediately put to sea.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.
The Richmond Whig of the 10th says: Gen

The Richmond Whig of the 10th says: (an Dorn takes upon himself the responsite of the failure in the last battle of Cori y of the failure in the last battle of Corinth le says it arose from neither the fault of his officers nor men, but was his misfortune.

Gov. Brown's message was received in the egislature on Thursday. In a special mesage he takes grounds against the conscripaw, and submits the subject to the Legislaure for action. He also recommends action national law, habeas corpus, and impressment of private property. ent of private property.

The blockaders off Wilmington fired up

The blockaders off Wilmington fired upon and destroyed a bark laden with salt while endeavoring to run the blockade. Twenty-three Yankees came on shore to finish their work, and were captured and sent to Fort Fisher. The bark was from Nassau.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th says significant movements are progressing along the entire line of General Lee's army. Stirring perhaps startling events seem to be rapidly ring perhaps startling events seem to be rapidly approaching, promising in reality a sharp and lecisive winter campaign.

In a few days considerable change will probably take place in the present active state of the control of the

The latest advices from Memphis say that the rebels are still at Holly Springs, but all their war material, stores, and provisions had been removed across the Tallahatchie. ight the rebels might make a

The Vicksburg Whig says extensive secret bolition societies have been discovered in forthern Texas, the objects of which are to esist the conscript law and co-operate with ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE

'SANDY HOOK, Nov. 12,
The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on
the 29th, via Queenstown on the 31st, has
bassed this point for New York.
She brings four days later dates from Eu-SANDY HOOK, Nov. 12.

rebel pirate Alabama had destroyed the ark Wave Crest, from New York for Cardiff.
The Times says that Lord Lyons took out
he full assurance that while England will be
ager in concert with other nations to adopt

course of non-interference.

Com. Wilkes's proceedings at Burmuda continue to claim attention. The captain of the Gladiator publishes a letter containing charges against him of regularly blockading Burmuda.

The Times argues that it is not for those engaged to impeach the belligerent rights of each other; and that the Federals have not actually exceeded these privileges. England must make allowances for their temptations and put herself in their place before pronounc-

and put herself in their place before pro ng judgement. The Federals have d more than England would have done.

As how the contest was going to end, he infessed his inability to form any opinion, but compelled to make a guess he would not make a guess hat Earl Russell and Mr. Gladone did. He did not believe that if the war would be brought to should be brought to a termination it would and in a separation of the North and South. He thought those who professed so much for Italian unity ought to be able to appreciate more fully the same union.

sterday evening, and encamped for the ght six miles below Hamilton, and moved ward at daylight this morning. The enemy in strong force, and has retreated to Tarboro. We will seek the earliest opportunity to afford him a fight. The people of the country are greatly alarmed at our approach. They flee from home and their property. The gunboats have successfully co-operated with us."

The gunboats had a few moments' engage-ment with the enemy as they came up the river.

Gen. Foster's command had a severe engagement on Sunday night with 3,000 rebelinfantry, at a breastwork supported by six pieces of artillery. We killed and wounded 60 of the enemy. Our loss was ten.

The forces engaged were the 24th and 44th Massachusetts, the Marine artillery, Belger's battery, and the 3d New York cavalry.

The marine artillery made a gallant and bold dash across a creek and lost four of their men. One of the 24th was killed.

The enemy left Hamilton abandoning his earthworks precipitately. We move from this

earthworks precipitately. We move from this place in two hours to take Tarboro, on Tar

river.

The gunboats will co-operate with us. The North State and some other gunboats had an engagement day before yesterday on Tarriver. Our marches have been made with great rapidity. Expect shortly better and more important news than I have referred to here.

The Richmond Disnatch of the 10th care is:

portant news than I have referred to here.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 10th says, it appears that the Federals landed large forces at Washington on Sunday, and advanced towards Hamilton and took possession of that town. It is reported they destroyed nearly the entire place. Their force is represented to be about 10,000 infantry with 40 pieces of artillery and considerable cavalry. They are also reported to have landed a large force at Palmyra, Halifax county, some 25 or 30 miles from Weldon.

Weldon. Washington, Nov. 14.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12. It is rumored that Fort Darling has been ad-ditionally strengthened by a heavy base wall of solid masonry and a shroud of iron mail over the most exposed portions. A new earth-work has recently been thrown up on the James River by the rebels, near the Point of James River by the rebels, near the Foliate Shoals, intended for five guns of heavy calibrate the state of th NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

The Tribune has the following special:

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12.—Breckinridge
sent a flag of truce from Murfreesboro last
night, asking an exchange of 19 prisoners.

The main rebel force is falling back South, under Polk and Buckner.

Bragg has resumed command, Gen. Joe Johnston's health being too much impaired for field service.

The railroad bridge across the Harpeth at

Franklin, Tenn., was destroyed by the Rosecrans has ordered the impressing of ganization of negro pioneer corps on his Corinth plan. [Special Despatch to the Chicago Tim

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Times.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 11.

The 100th Indiana, on the way to the seat of war, halted in front of the Bates House this evening, and called Gov. Morton out. Gov. Morton said he was just from the Federal Capital, with glorious news. He had ascertained the condition of things North and South, East and West. Nothing for the cause of the Union could be more favorable. The rebellion was on its last legs. Texas, the great source of supply of meat for the rebels, would be speedily cut off by our expedition of gunboats. We would starve them out, as we had commenced to do in the beginning. The North at last had come to be desperately determined. He assured those who heard him that they might go forth confident that victory would perch on the national standard, and hoped that each and every man would return a patriot to ach and every man would return a patriot to he bosom of his family. His Excellency,

New York, Nov. 13.

For the last eighteen months the most gigantic frauds against the Government, has
been going on in this city by means of forged
bills on the subsistance department in White

street.

The facts are, that Solomon Kohmstan, broker, and G. B. Tracy, broker, have been in the habit of purchasing bills on the Subsistance Department in this city for half and sometimes one fourth their apparent value.

Parties were employed to hunt up contractors who have subsisted men, and some of the latter were led to sign bills for subsisting 1,000 men where they had really provided for but

As many as fifty persons are implicated in these frauds, and quite a number of them are already in custody. Kohnstan and Macy were arrested last Tuesday and taken to Fort Lafay-

One of the runners confesses to having sold \$100,000 worth of these bills, and another ac-knowledges a still larger, a great deal of which were fraudulent. It is supposed the whole will amount to not far from a million dollars.

New York, Nov. 13.
The Herald has the following special:
Nashville, Nov. 12.—Gen. Rosecrans has written a congratulatory letter to Gen. Negey on the latter's successful defence of Nash-rille

ville.

The rebels last night blew up the stone work of the bridge over Mill Creek on the Murfreesboro' railroad, six miles from Nashville. The bridge has just been repaired.

Most of the rebel supplies are forwarded to Chattanooga and Atlanta from Murfreesboro, which is reported evacuated by the rebels. Union refugees are preparing to return to Murfreesboro.

Preparations are being made to elect Repre-entatives to the present Congress from dis-ricts in Tennessee on the occupancy of the Gov. Johnston will probably soon issue a proclamation to that effect.

Washington, Nov. 13, vesterday, paid a visit of courtesy to President Lincoln this morning, in company with Sectory Seward.

It has been appearance.

It has been ascertained, on inquiry, that no negotiations have been received from the officers in the army of the Potomac since the change of commanders, and that officers who are not disposed to continue in the service in consequence of the change will find no difficulty in being relieved.

The story about an alleged iron-clad, which ran the blockade off Charleston, is traceable here to an event that occurred over a month ago, and which was soon after published. The Flambeau's rifled guns made no impression upon the blockade-runner simply because none of the random shots struck her. The rebel steamer ran by the Flambeau during the night.

night.

Much that is said about the rebels being reinforced with iron-plated vessels from Europe finds no confirmation at the Navy Department, which is not indifferent to obtaining facts on

Advices from Port Poyal by the gunbos Western World reports that a naval and mil tary expedition, comprising three hundred Rhode Islanders, had torn up a portion of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, when a

A rebel deserter reported that Beauregard was to attack Fort Pulaski about the 17th. The engines are being removed from the Nashville, to be placed in one of the rebel rams, of which several are about ready.
St. Catharine's Island is evacuated by the rebels, who took the negroes with them, killing two who refused to go with them.
The health of the troops at Port Royal is

NASHVILLE, Nov. 13. There is a report here of a fight on Tuesday last, near Lebanon, between Kennett's and Wolford's cavalry on the one side, and Morgan on the other. Seven guerillas were killed and one hundred and twenty-five were captured, with a number of horses. Our cavalry is in pursuit. Cheatham's rebel division is at Tullahoma. Part of Bragg's army is reported to be at

Knoxville.

The rebels are moving their sick to Chatta nooga.

There is a large quantity of Confederate stores at Murfreesboro.

Baltimork, Nov. 13,
The correspondence of the American, date Ing Judgement. The Federals have done no more than England would have done.

ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

CAPE RACE, Nov. 11.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool the 30th, via Londonderry the 31st, was boarded this morning.

England.—Mr. Cobden had addressed his constituents at Rockdale. He regarded the distress at Lancashire as a national question, and if public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it Parliament would have to make provision for it. He then referred to the American war, and said it would be a was!e of time for foreigners to attempt to influence the combatants. To interfere in the war or to recognize the South would do more ham than good and fail to bring forward cotton.

As how the contest was coint at the contest was coint and the contest was coint and the following:

Manuscas Junction. Nov. 14.—The latest

e following:
Manassas Junction, Nov. 14.—The lates information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Burnside assumed command has been most profitably spent in perfecting army arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms shall take place.

HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 14.

He thought those who professed so much for Italian unity ought to be able to appreciate more fully the same union in America. Interference by force would do more to strengthen the Federal Government than anything else, and the cost to England in six months would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed cotton operations for years.

New York, Nov. 13.

The Herald's correspondent from North Carolina reports the occupation of Hamilton. The letter is dated the 4th, and says: "We have just arrived at this place, taking it with a grand cavalry charge and combined gunboat movement. Our land forces left Williamston yesterday evening, and encamped for the HARPER'S FERRY, Nov. 14.

The Herald has a letter from Newbern of the 9th. Gen. Foster's army was at Williams-ton on the 8th, with orders to march to Plym-outh on the 9th, and thence embark in trans-ports for Newbern. The movement, as far as ports for Newbern. The movement, as far as reaching certain places, was successful; but the main object was to capture two rebel regiments that had been sent to attack Plymouth. The delay caused by the inefficiency of an acting Brigadier allowed their escape.

Reconnoissance was made when within five miles of Tarboro, and the rebels were found heavily massed with a large force, and it was deemed impolitic to attack them.

Some of the expedition had arrived at Washington.

ngton.
The rebel salt works near Wilmington, were

entirely destroyed by the gunboats w loss on our side.

The Herald has the following special:

Nashville, Nov. 12.
Maj. Gen. Crittenden and staff have arrived.
Part of Gen. Crittenden's corps under General
Matthews and General Wood's division en-Matthews and General Wood's division en-tered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 10th, driving out Morgan's rebel cavalry. They captured a large amount of flour, bacon, wheat, boots and shoes, mules, and some prisoners. Next morn-ing Morgan made a dash on General Wood's camp, eight miles from Lebanon, and capturcamp, eight miles from Lebanon, and captur-ed 30 men. On the morning of the 9th, Par-ker's brigade entered Gallatin and encountered 800 of Morgan's men, capturing 20 and one piece of artillery. All of Morgan's cavalry joined Gen. Breck-inridge at Murfreesboro, and it is supposed left with him for Chattanooga, whither a large rebal force is going.

rebel force is going.

It is reported upon undoubted authority that an immense amount of rebel arms and supplies are collected opposite Chattanooga without facilities of transportation across the

river.
Latest reports place Breckinridge's force at 20,000. Gen. Cheatham's force is reported at Tallahoma;

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1862.

We take the following passage from an article in a late number of that able and leading Republican paper the New York Times: Universal emancipation is to be received as an accomplished fact, after the first of January. After that day, it will be claimed of the seceded States (and soon of all the States), as it is claimed of England, that the states is said to be seen as the soil. such will be our national faith and policy forever. But what settlement shall be made of the ignorant and penulless millions that of the ignorant and penniless millions that are so soon to be ushered upon freedom? Deportation and colonization in foreign countries is simply absurd. It is the wildest and most impossible of schemes. In the South the blacks must have their homes. But in what parts of the South—under what political system—in what relation to the whites, and in what relation to the State and National Governments? These are problems difficult to solve, and yet unspeakably important in their solution to the happiness of all the millions of both races. oth races. Here the Editor of the Times tells us that all of

he millions of slaves in the United States are oon to be emancipated, and that any scheme of transporting or sending them out of the ountry is wild and impossible-that they nust, in whatever relation to the whites and to the State and National Governments, remain in the South. But we do not see why he ems to regard as uncertain the nature of the condition in which they are to live. The 'universal emancipation," that he insists on, precludes the idea of their being slaves, and, f they are not slaves, they must, in spite of any absurd and impracticable attempt at a sys- it was not with him, as Humphrey's fat prot tem of Mexican peonage or San Domingo apprenticeship, be free-free to all intents and We do not suppose that he has any loubt at all upon this subject. He unquestionably expects all the myriads of slaves in the South to remain there, just as free as the white citizens, at liberty to labor as they please, and to be as idle as they please.

This, so far as we can learn, is the view ta ken by all or nearly all of the Republican leaders. Their fixed theory is that the millions of slaves are to inhabit the South as free nen, confined, penned up by Northern legis lation within the Southern domain, not per mitted to set foot, without punishment, upon the soil of any State now free. But what fact or argument or fancy can have made them think that the white citizens of the South will ever submit to such a condition of things, we are at a loss to conceive. The white men of the South might perhaps be destroyed by fire and sword, or they might possibly be driven utterly from their section, leaving it eithe minhabited or peopled only by the freed blacks, but there is no earthly or even heav enly truth more unquestionable than that they will never live with their present slaves except

as owners and masters. If the abolition party, the republican party or any other party expects, that, after the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, the Southern States will occupy any other position in the Union than that of perfect equality with the Northern States, such party, unless it shall abandon its chimerica expectation, will very soon find itself annihilated. The Southern States will have and tween Bragg and the city of Louisville. This exercise, after the Union shall be restored; just the same rights and prerogatives that they had and exercised before the rebellion broke out, and any theory that they must or will a general engagement, but he drove permit their multitudinous hosts of slaves to events, inflict tremendous injuries upon the men South and North will unmurmuringly dition in which they are, their relation with their masters being neither changed nor modified in any essential or even unessential particular. No other result is possible. The President's proclamation of an inten-

tion to proclaim abolition has had its day. It has strengthened the rebellion in the South, created divisions and strifes and caused the deat the President meant well in issuing it. and we trust that he will do well by repealing it or suffering it to pass off as a dead letter. As we have said, we expect that the prosecu tion of the war in the South, if the rebels by their obstinacy compel us to prosecute it there. will interfere greatly with the slave interests A hundred times we earnestly warned our Southern friends two years ago that this would inevitably be the case, if, by secession, they should inaugurate war, and Heaven knows they have found our warnings partially, and will find them wholly verified. They are des tined to find that they will in consequence of the war, have fewer slaves, and that those they do have will be rendered more intracta ble and less valuable than at present. The will find the amount of their slave property diminished and its necessary evils and dan gers increased. Yet under no supposable circumstances can the evils of slavery be compar able to those of a condition of society com posed principally of manumitted slaves.

The Times suggests some of the question

that would spring up for solution in Congress if the emancipation proclamation should be carried out-in what parts of the South the freed blacks should live-under what political system-in what relation to the whites-and in what relation to the State and National Governments; and the Editor speaks of these questions as difficult to solve and yet of un akable importance. Yes, those questions and fifty more would spring up, all so difficult to solve that their solution would be absolutely impracticable. The solution, whether attempted by a Congress composed exclusively of members from States now loyal or of members from all the thirty-four States, would soon be seen to be among the wildest of impossibilities. Our raging and perplexed politicians would find themselves at sea in tempest and night with neither star nor compass to guide them. They would have no precedent in the world's history to enlighten eir action, for never were politicians or statesmen called on to adjust such difficulties as would require adjustment. Even the greatest men that ever figured in our country's age of great men would not be able, if still alive, to settle the tremendous problems of the time, for no settlement whatever would deserve to be called one. Of course we need not say how hopeless and ever ridiculous the undertaking would be in the hands of the fanatical and wrangling pigmies, who now, unfortunately for our people and for mankind, have the control of public affairs. Then why should we, by carrying the emancipation proclamation into effect

spring all these insolvable and terrible quesions upon the country? Why not rather render chedience to the late resounding verdic of the people by reconstructing the Union upon its old foundation and re-establishing the order of things under which we prospered to more than three fourths of a century as no people ever prospered before?

LATEST FROM FORT SCOTT .- A force of about twenty-five men from Fort Scott, says the Leavenworth Conservative, met Levengstor with about one hundred men, on Dry Wood, twelve miles below Fort Scott, on Saturday and, after a sharp skirmish in which we lost two men, the rebels were routed with a loss of five or six men. Our forces are in pursuit. All else quiet along the border. The report is generally believed that Quantrile is taken or

If any officers of the Army of the Pote nac, whether belonging to Gen. McClell in's staff or to anybody else's staff or to no staff, see fit to resign, to desert the service of their country, because Burnside has been appointed succeed General McClellan, we hope they will have their epaulettes stripped from their shoulders in front of the army, and, with coats turned wrong side out and the word "traitor" pinned to their backs, be drummed out of camp. We are much mistaken if there is any part of this country they can live in.

Colonel Miles, fortunately for himself, was killed at Harper's Ferry. Col. Tom Ford, graph office and borrow a few feet of grapca unfortunately for himself, wasn't,

The friends and apologists of the traitors who have left this State to return as its armed invaders assert in many instances that ladies of that place "intend to use their surthey were remaining quietly at home and plus garments in making comforts for the would so have continued if "Lincoln's hire- soldiers if they can get cotton to line them lings" had not been sent to arrest them, and that they were thus driven from the State and chivalric or fair for the rebel soldiers to b into the Confederate army. This is said of Humphrey Marshall, but we feel confident ticoats, and crinolines. It looks like taking that the assertion is untrue. At the time he left the State, about one year ago, Judge Pryor, of Covington, had made an arrange nent with General Anderson, who was the in command here, that if the men who wer in camp at some mill in Owen county would disperse and go home none of them should be arrested. Marshall replied to Gen. Anderson's etter to Judge Pryor claiming the right, unde the Constitution, to drill citizens who might assemble for that purpose. Publicity was given to that letter at the time through the newspapers, and, immediately after, the intelligence from Humphrey was that he had left in the night, passing through Shelby ounty in disguise and joining the rebel camp near Bloomfield in Nelson county. Now w have no doubt that some persons have bee made to believe that process had been issued for their arrest, for the men who were active in get ting up recruits for the Confederacy told the what they knew to be false in order to entic

type, Sir John Falstaff, said of the Earl of Worcester: But he planned secretly; he used all his in fluence to aid the scoundrels who had invade the State with fire and sword, and finally he went off to join the congenial herd of horse thieves. And yet his friends have been for year past palliating his black villainy, and crying out in substance: "Poor man, he wa persecuted, driven from his home, compelled to take the part he has taken, merely because his opinions were not those of the abolitionists. It is high time to put a stop to such nonsenson to call things by their right names, and to deal with treason as it deserves to be dealt with.

them from home, but Humphrey Marshall wa

not one of that class of dupes. He was a cor

scious traitor; he was not precipitated int

revolution, but approached it with deliberation

Bes The Philadelphia North American pro aces some comments upon the position of th war in the Southwest with this paragraph: General Rosecrans, profiting by the promplesson he received from Halleck, for his two days' delay at Corinth before starting to tak command at Louisville, has reversed the sin gular policy of Buell, and, instead of standing upon the defensive in Kentucky, has already reached Nashville. Here is the difference be-tween a general who means to fight and one who was averse to it.

Now we have every confidence in the gallant hero of Rich mountain and Iuka, but Gen. Rosecrans does not wish to obtain fame o commendation at the expense of any brother officer. He has not "reversed the policy of Buell" by assuming the offensive, for the Army of the Ohio from the time it left Tennessee, about two months ago, was never on the defensive, except when it was interposed bewas but momentary, and Buell's divisions immediately started in pursuit of the rebels; he was unfortunate in not bringing them to

them, dispirited and broken, from the be cooped up as free rovers and licensed vaga- State, and thus opened the way for bonds within their borders is most thoroughly the easy advance of Gen. Rosecrans to th preposterous. We know well that the war relief of Nashville, after the very method nust of necessity, in the natural course of which Gen. Buell had predetermined and commenced before he was superseded. Let us slave interests, and to that necessity all loyal look to the future cheerfully; we hope to be able to record many splendid achievements of submit, but the great mass of the blacks will the chivalric Rosecrans; we expect that he remain where they are and exactly in the con- will redeem East Tennessee and break the rebel connections between the East and West but we do not ask him to accomplish impossibilities. He has now the material to work with, a splendid, well-appointed army, and we have faith that he will wield it su cessfully. We cannot but think how much easier it is for our contemporaries of the North American to set in their cosy sanctum: feat of its advocates in the North, and weak- between the Girard Bank and the Philadelened and disgraced us in Europe. We know phia Exchange and find fault with our milidrons in the field and know the divisions of an army.

> RETALIATION .- The unwritten history of he war in Kentucky is full of horrors. A orrespondent writing from Crab Orchard on the 31st ult. gave us some of the sad particu lars of the hanging of Capt. H. King and fifteen other loyal citizens by Kirby Smith's troops on their passage out of the State, in he vicinity of the Cumberland Gap. It was not pretended that Capt. King's party were guilty of bushwhacking or of engaging in ir regular warfare of any kind, as they had been organized only for the defence of their homes. It is but natural that such atrocities should excite a spirit of retaliation, and that spirit has already been manifested. On Thursday, the 6th inst., a party of loyal men visited the vicinity of Hackney's Corners, two and a hal niles from Big Rockcastle River, and captured a party of nine men, belonging to different orps of the rebel army. The captives were held in custody but a short time, but were executed upon a tree not far from the scene of the outrage perpetrated a short time ago by Kirby Smith's pickets. In fact these out raged citizens announced their determination to hang any rebel soldier caught between Mt Vernon and London, and in the execution of

> the nine men their threat was carried out. A perfect terror exists in that unhappy por tion of the State, and our informant state, that the residents along the public thoroughfares are all forsaking their homes and seeking safety in the mountain wilds.

Gov. Robinson's proclamation setting part Thursday, the 27th inst., as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for all His mercies to us, individually as well as nationally, will we trust meet a general ofservance, "to the end that we may manifest in a proper spirit our dependence upon Him and supplicate His omnipotent power to protect and guard us from future misfortunes as a na-In Governor Robinson's official paper, a pure religious feeling is mingled with an ardent love of country. We have, amid all the desolation and distress brought upon us by our unhappy domestic feuds, much for which to be truly thankful; the annual pestilence which usually scourges the Southern States has been mitigated in a most providential manner, and the full granaries of our agricultural States will avert the added horror of famine from the inevitable and terrible results of war. Let us then in a contrite spirit approach the mercy seat, and, while we offer our thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty Ruler of the universe let us draw consolation from the divine assur ance that He chasteneth whom He loveth.

It is a melancholy satisfaction to learn that the President of the United States, who is the Commander-in-Chief of all its armies, and who is responsible, before God and the country, for the behavior of all its Generals, did not keep Gen. McClellan in command of the Army of the Potomac from any confidence in his capacity or his fitness for the place.

New York Times.

Yes, if the learning of this fact is a "satis faction", we should think it would be "a melancholy" one, especially to the President, whose perspicacity the fact excuses at the expense of his integrity.

However, this is not the first or the graves ccasion the President has had to exclaim "Save me from my friends."

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American says, with regard to the removal of General McClellan, it is asserted by the friends of the President that he was the last man to consent to the same that it was recommended at first by General Halleck, and agreed to by at least five members of the Cabinet, and finally by Mr. Lincoln. It would be idle to say that the removal caused no disappointment among hi friends and a considerable portion of his army, but the disappointment is believed to have been forgotten, and no untoward result

The Grenada (Miss.) Appeal quote

the Chattanooga Rebel as saying that the with." Now we don't think that it is either dressed by the ladies in surplus chemises, pet petticoat protection. How are our troops to know whether they are encountering in the eld an army of men or of women?

We learn from the Wabash Expres. hat Charles Hopkins, who was wounded at he battle of Perryville, was shot by his own other. He was within twenty feet when he shot him, and then came to him and told him that he did it on purpose, gave him water from his canteen, and a blanket; then left him, telling him to do the best he could. Afterwards e came back and stayed with him half the night. The brother who shot him is a man o amily. This boy is nineteen years of age He lives at Evansville.

ck may ponder on with advantage to himsel Whatever his designs or hopes may be for the inture, he has no seat in the popular affections. The radicals will use him, but they will throw him away when they are done with him. He aids them to crush his friend to-day. They will find a Fremont to aid them in crushing nim to-morrow.—Detroit Free Press.

We trust General Halleck does not star n need of this lesson; but the careful consideration of it can do him no hurt.

Bes Everywhere in the South the rebels an nustering slave troops. Well, let them muser black troops, red troops, and troops of as many other colors as they please, for they will have to "strike their colors", no matter how many colors they may have. Our ensign is the "red, white, and blue", but, looking a the Indians, white folks, and niggers in the rebel ranks, we conclude that theirs should be the red, white, and black.

All the statements of Gen. Halleck may be is the almost uniform testimony of correspond ents with the army .- Lou. Democrat. The fact is also attested by the telegraphic

announcement that supplies for the Army of he Potomac have been arriving briskly since the change of commanders. The first Bull Run defeat, caused Gen acClellan to be called to the head of the army

of the Potomac. He was removed, and the econd Bull Run defeat caused him to be reilled. He is now removed again, and although the country might rejoice to see him restored once more, God grant that it may not be rendered necessary by any more Bull Run defeats.

A rebel lady, writing to the Richmone Examiner about what she saw upon the field near Circleville after the battle, says, "here lay a bloody sword, there a bruised pistol, and next perhaps a musket with its lock shattered or its breech broken off." We fear that her modesty was sadly shocked if she saw many guns or "sons of guns" without their breeches

At the last dates from Vicksburg, fresh neat was from forty to fifty cents per pound. and everything else in proportion. Prices are nearly the same throughout all the rebel cities. Of course this thing can't last long. It can't last two months. The rebellion is starving to leath. Hunger is already inaugurating anarchy.

omplains bitterly that in every military move ent, he is "obstructed" by his superiors in command. As to be obstructed is to be dammed. we suppose we may say of Humphrey (notwithstanding the rather ugly sound of the words) that he is a dammed rascal. The Editor of the Boston Courier says,

"the law is mightier than the sword." If he were to have both tried on him, he might change his mind. The account of "the last hours of Gen.

Mitchell" is very interesting. The world has vis, but it would like to. The Army of the Potomac cheered

McClellan loudly as he went. And it cheered

Burnside no less loudly as he came. less than five murders were committed in Nashville on Friday night. Jas. Hollister and Robert Westmiller, saloon-keepers, were killed by some soldiers on account of their refusal to give the soldiers liquor. A soldier was found dead in South Nashville, and a negro was found in a dying condition in the same locality. having sustained a fracture of the skull. A soldier who had shot a comrade on Wednesday, was found dead near the railroad tunne

on Friday morning. [Special to the Louisville Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Nov. 16. General Sill's division moved this morning on the Murfreesboro road. Gen. Crittenden's division is at Liberty Springs, twelve miles' from Lebanon. Part of Morgan's rocks the Lebanon. Parties of them came within two miles of Crittenden's camp. The supplies from the country for the city are greatly increased. The weather is mild and rainy, with prospects of continued rainy weather.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 15.
In justice to the loyal people of Wisconsin it is proper to state that the recent draft troubles was principally confined to a class of Germans called Luxembergers. Over one hundred have been arrested in Ozoukee county, and the draft is being enforced promptly.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 15. COLUMBUS, OHIO, Nov. 15.

Last evening, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the machine works and repair shops of the Columbus, Piqua, and Indianapolis Railroad. A strong north wind was blowing at the same time, and the shops, two locomotives, four or five passenger cars, and other stock, and an immense quantity of lumber, were destroyed. Loss forty or fifty thousand dollars.

FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 13.

The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from the Gulf. The officers report the entire coast of Texas in possession of the Federals.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

A Warrenton despatch, dated the 15th, says: A rebel battery fired on Gen. Stargis's division on Friday while passing from Sulphur Springs to Fayetteville. After an artillery duel of two hours, the rebels were driven off. We had several horses killed and a few men wounded. Gen. Sturgis's horse was struck by a cannon ball

A Washington special says military men A Washington special says military men firmly believe that Burnside will soon be attacked by the rebels in force.

The Newbern correspondent of the Herald says the rebel Governor Vance has replied to Governor Stanley's proposition that North Carolina will fight till the last drop of blood is shed, and recommends Stanley to treat directly with the rebel government.

A Newbern letter of the 12th, states that the rebels drove in our pickets on the previous A Newbern letter of the 12th, states that the rebels drove in our pickets on the previous night. An iron-clad railroad car, with two guns, fired grape and cannister into them, repulsing them. A large force has been sent after them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. Advices from New Orleans report that an expedition under Metzel met the enemy at La-padieville and defeated him after a brisk fight. Upwards of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery captured.

The rebels were pursued toward Berwick Bay, where Gov. Moore is supposed to be. Our loss was 18 killed and 17 wounded.

Haadquarters Army of the Potomac, Near Warperson Nov. 14

NEAR WARRENTON, Nov. 14.

A general order has been issued by General A general order has been issued by General Burnside organizing the army into three grand divisions, commanded respectively by Sumner, Franklin, and Hooker. A reserve corps will be formed and commanded by Sigel. Heads of the various staff departments at these head-quarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his dentity, will remain unchanged. NEW YORY, Nov. 16.

Advices from various parts of the Southern past say nearly all the rebel salt works on the oast of Florida and Louisiana have been de-The whole of the coast of Texas is sealed by our blockaders. Key West is healthy. [Special to the Missouri Republican.] Cairo, Nov. 14.

The steamer John J. Roe, en route for St. Louis, has just arrived, being the only boat for four days from Memphis. The news is anis anticipated.

\*\*Parameter of the first place to-day eaptured by Grant's force in the late skirmish at or near Holly Springs. The prisoners are now on board the City of Alton, which is due here this evening. I have no particulars of the fight at Holly Springs. There is nothing new from Memphis. All quiet at Helena, m Columbus, which sets forth that place to

## COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, MONDAY, November 17.

REMARKS.—Monetary affairs have been somewns

risker since our last weekly review, but there is little hange to note in rates. The bankers buy gold at 286 9 B cent premium, and sell at 32@33 B cent. The ng rate for silver is 22@23 & cent premium, and te selling price 2627 & cent. Demand notes are ady of sale at 24 & cent premium, Eastern Exchange in better demand at ½ & cent discount buying, and ar to 14 72 cent premium selling. There is a goo emand for the notes of the Union, Planters', and Sta k of Tennessee at far lower rates of discount. Th nall notes known as postage-stamp currency are sol 12½@15 ₹ cent premium by some of our broker usiness generally is dull. The weather is unusual arm for the season, with a light rain last night. The

ALCOHOL-We quote 76 \$ cent at 70c, and 98 \$ cen

APPLES, FOLATORS, &C.—Large saies of new apples at \$233 00. We quote potatoes at \$1 50@175 \$3 bbl-Sales of onions at \$1 50.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Butter in demand at 15@18c.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—Bagging held at 11@12½c and rope at 5@6c—sales of Manilla at 15@16c.

BEANS.—Sales white beans at \$2@250 \$3 bushel, and in demand.

nseng at 53c.

COAL.-Firm. No Pittsburg for sale by the boat oad. Retail sales at 16c.
COTTON, &c.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sale of low middling to good middling at 50@55c. Bat ting steady at 35c. Sales of G. W. sheetings at 27 Cotton yarns firm, with sales at 40, 41, and 42c for dif-ferent numbers. Sales of cotton twine and candlewick

DRIFE FRUITS—Good demand for peaches at \$1800 190 % bushel. Apples scarce at 750% © % bushel. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market for breadstuffs was quiet, with sales of superfine and extra flour on Sat-urday at \$5 50 to \$5 75. Large sales of wheat at 990056 for red, and \$1 for prime white. Oats in bulk 42045c Corn quiet, with sales shelled without sacks at 400 42c. Barley \$1. 2c. Barley \$1. FEATHERS—There is a good demand at 40c.

FEATHERS——Sales at the mills at \$1.75 P bushel.

GROCERIES.—Sales of Louisiana sugarin hhds at 11/26
12c, yellow sugar in bbls at 12/26/3c, and crushed, powdered, and granulated at 14/26/15c. The sales of molasses were limited at 65/6/75c in bbls and half bbls.

Coffee is firm and in demand at 32/3/4c for Rio. Rice

red, 71/2c, and flint 13@14c. Light sales leather a ollows: Cincinnati oak sole 34c, hemlock 30c, upp 6,042c, bridle 36,042c, harness 29c, hog-skins \$7 506 42c, bridle 36@42c, harness 29c, hog-skins \$7 50@ lozen, calf-skins 90c@\$1 for city and \$1 60@1 75 fo HEMP.-We quote Kentucky at \$75@80 \$ ton.

HAY—Sales of new timothy at \$10350 \$\text{p}\$ ton as to the quality, and the market is active.

IRON AND NAILS—Pig iron is firm at \$403615 per ton and 3\text{3}\text{9}\text{0}\text{ for stone coal bar. We quote sales of 100 kegs and upward at \$4 for ten-penny nails; the supy is limited and the market is scarce of several lead

Light sales of green hams have been made at 66 the Government is the only large purchaser of bacon this market. Sales of lard at 8c.

SEEDS-No demand; the nominal quotations are

Striped Kentucky Blue Grass, per bushel (14 lbs), \$1; Cleaned do, per bushel, (14 lbs), \$1.25; extra cleaned do, per bushel (14 lbs), \$2.50; orchard grass, per bushel (14 lbs), 75c; red top or herd grass, per bushel (14 lbs, \$1 l0; bushel, (60 hs), \$4.50;@4.75; hemp, per bushel (44 hs), \$2.50; Maclura or Osage orange, per bushel (33 hs), \$18 Canary, per 100 hs, \$8; white Dutch clover, per 100 hs \$30; Lucerne, per 100 hs, \$30; top onions, per bushel (28 hs), \$2.50; hydraulic cement (manufacturers' prices), per bbl, \$1.75; calcined plaster, per bbl, \$3; agricultural or land plaster, per bbl, \$2.50; white lim (unslacked), per bbl, 90c; Pgruvian guano, per 100 hs \$6.60.

SOAP AND CANDLES-The demand is good. Sale That big rascal Humphrey Marshal family and No. 1 soap at 41/20 78 th, and of German soa

Tonacco-Prices are hardly so good for the planter The sales of the week embraced 95 hhds, mostly low grades, at the following rates:

FREIGHTS-Shipments confined to Cincinnati an Evansville, and from 25c to 50c & 100 for points below LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market-George M. Yager

Sheloy House Stock Market-George M. Lager.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13, 1862.

The receipts and sales of live stock at this yar luring the week ending to-day have been again rath r large, with some left on the market unsold. Price anging a little better. CATTLE.-The arrivals of cattle during the pa week were again large, and a good many were bough by Government contractors, and some few for the Eastern markets. About 60 head were left over unsold

Prices ranging somewhat better.

Hogs.—There was a moderately fair supply of ho or packing purposes. Only a few left in the market Prices unchanged.

Sheep.—There is a moderate fair supply of shee n, but nearly all sold. Prices advancing.

OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

Bourbon House Stock Market-M. A. Downing The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourb House during the past week ending to-day have be very good. The market has been well suppli-and mostly all kinds have met with ready si they arrived, and there are none in market at pr Prices range a little higher.

Hogs.—The receipts of hogs during the week hat een very large, but all were sold as fast as they a ived at good prices. There are only 20 head in the en fair, and all were sold as fast as they arr

OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST WEEK

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

any of the sales are from 7 to sc.

The attempt on the part of the wholesale but to shift the Government tax of 30c, per head o drover has proved an utter failure, and this week ness proceeds in the usual manner. This is as it the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sale tellection has no doubt shown the but the sales are from 10 to 50c.

3,493 erage No. per reek last year, 4,226 167

of all sales, about. Wilch Cows and Calves.—Milch cows ar le, and prices remain about the same our last report. The general price 5, with here and there a fine one for \$4 tock.

Sheep and Lambs.—The arrivals have
by in excess of last week, but with th
f pelts and a good demand, the m
into brisk, and prices are 226.50 per
ill grades. We quote sheep, alive, at
11 grades. We quote sheep, alive, at
166.52c, and lambs do, 56.55c, with

All partisan negroes who have been pillang the country around Memphis are disbande by Pemberton and attached to regiments.

Cotton graphics:

Cotion is reported coming forward in con-iderable quantities.

Passengers from Helena report Hernando occupied by the Federals on Monday.

The people of Mississippi are said to be run-ning their negroes into the interior, leaving such property as cannot be carried away.

The Eugene, a Cairo and Memphis packet, struck and sunk, on Sunday night, off Plun Point Bend, in fifteen feet water, and remains a complete wreck. There were one hundred persons on board, fifteen of whom were frowned, principally of the crew. The passengers remained on the wreck all night, and were brought off the next morning by the steamer Tigress. The boat is probably a totaloss. She was laden with goods and stores which are badly damaged.

The rebels are said to be fortifying Jackson in the said with the said was a said to be fortifying Jackson.

liss., large reinforcements being brought there rom Arkansas. It is believed their entire army will be back of that point before givin

als gone to Trenton to arrest two more mem-bers of Gen. McClellan's staff.

Albert Horne has been sentenced to five rears' imprisonment for fitting out the slaver City of Norfolk.

A young woman in Hackensack, N. J., was aped, reacted Newark, and has not since been leard of. neard of.

The iron-plated frigate Roanoke will be eady for sea in about three weeks.

The board of brokers have resolved to again all gold at the board, to commence on Mon-

A Washington letter to the Commercial says the army will soon be fairly in motion again, and as it will be supplied from Alexandria and Acquia Creek, by railroad, as soon as the line from the latter place to Fredericks-burg is repaired, we may expect a triumphant advance. All now wanted is a sufficient cavalry force to patrol the ground over which our troops have passed to capture bands of guerillas which commit so many annoying depredations.

The prize schooner Waterwitch, of Kingson, Jamaica, arrived from Aranzas Pass, Texas, where she was captured in August. ler cargo is gunpowder. The Postmaster General has given orders for the redemption of postage stamps which have been used as currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. Washington, Nov. 15.

The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from the Gulf to-day, stating, among other things, that the United States gunboat Sagamore, on the 28th, captured the English schooner Trick, off and from Nassau, with a cargo of one hundred bags of salt and with a cargo of one hundred bags of salt and miscellaneous articles.

On the 23d the same gunboat captured the English schooner Francis, off and from Nassau, with salt, powder, gin, &c.

The schooner Rachel Seaman, on the 6th, captured, off Sabine Pass, the English schooner Dart.

The steamer Kensington recently captured the English schooner Adventure attenuating

the English schooner Adventure, attempting to run the blockade of the coast of Texas.

The Savannah Republican of the 5th says it has generally been resolved by the army and citizens to defend that city—to yield possession to the invader only when its walls are battered down and no one is left to dispute his en

On the 11th inst. by Elder A. Gupton, JAMES D. FINLEY and Miss GEORGIA A. LOVELL, at the residence of Walton Yagers, in this city.

On the 11th inst., by Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr. L. C. Toucr and Miss Susan S. Cann, all of this city. On the 18th of September, by Elder S. F. Miller, Mr Thos. Malor to Miss Ellen Maddox. On the 24th of September, by the same, Mr. Jaco. HUMMEL to Miss LOUE WATTS. On the 5th of October, by the same, Mr. ROBERT BLAIR to Miss ELLEN HARRIS. On the 11th of November, by the same, Mr. HARR' HAUSE to Miss GEORGIA ZILHAST, all of Jefferson county, Ky. On the 13th instant, by Rev. John H. Heywood, Mr BICHARD R. JONES, of Nashville, Tenn., and Mis MARY LOUISA LAMBERT, of this city.

DIED.

On Friday, the 14th inst., of general debility, Mrs. At his residence in this city, on Friday, the 14th ast., James P. Thompson, in his 45th year. In Brownsboro, Ky., October 29, 1862, of sub-acute meningitis, Edmund Arthur, infant son of S. P. and Addie V. Bryan, aged two years and three months.

REMEDIES FOR CHAPPED SKIN.-Bazin'S GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Amandine and Cold Cream, Raymond's Gly cerine Cream, fine British Glycerine, "our ure for chapped hands" (the latter particularly adapted to the use of mechanics), all of which are excellent remedies, and sold at our Medicine and Variety Store, 74 Fourth street, near RAYMOND & TYLER, Market.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY .- We will nd, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of fifty cents, currency or stamps, a \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$2, and \$1 bills; also, a 5c, 10c 15c, 25c, and 50c shinplasters, as specimens finely executed on bank note paper, and so perfect that they cannot be detected from the genuine. Address R. JONES & CO., Box 1261, P. O., St. Louis, Mo.

o30 d&w1m\* DRUNKENNESS CURED! . It creates a dislike for strong drink, and ca ninistered without the knowledge of the pati Price \$1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by C. S. UPHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free. o31 deow&weowly

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE. There is no Hair Dye in use so pure, so free from ectionable properties, that produces such splendid i permanent tints, or that operates so quickly, uni-

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE. This matchless article is pronounced by all who have ever applied it or seen it applied the most wonder-ful invention of the age. Ten minutes suffices for any skin unstained. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor Hou

New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Price \$1, \$1 50, and \$3 per box, according to size Cristadoro's HairPreservative Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmo to the Hair.

Price 50 cts, \$1, and \$2 per bottle, according to size

ol8 deod&weowlm THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

BE Published for the benefit and as a warning and cal imposition and quackery. By enclosing a aid addressed envelop, single copies may be he author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., ord, Kings county, N. Y. mayl deod&weou

UNITED STATES WAR CLAIM & PENSION AGENCY J. H. H. WOODWARD ....

N. B. Printed Blanks on hand to suit every kind of

CHEAP SHOES! AT

EAGLE SHOE STORE 430 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., NORTH SIDE, OPPOSITE WESTERN HOTEL LOUISVILLE, KY. WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY of BOOTS and SHOES direct from the manufac-

LIST OF PRICES. "S' Heel Cleat Boots
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"Heel wont Boots
S Heel Boots
Brogans
Is' Brogans
Servants' Shoes Cheap.

Shoes sold wholesale at very GORMAN & NORRIS

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Hancock county, on the 29th day of October, 882, a runaway slave, calling himself DICK, bout 22 years old, black or copper color, scar he belongs to Frank Gurley, who resides in Madi-ounty, Alabana.
d on the 9th inst., a negro man named BFLLY, t 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, heavy made, dark color, on his forchead, about 135 lbs weight. He was opposite Island No. 33 in the Missisippi, and be-det to John McGavock.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,

Commission Merchants AND BANKERS. ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK.

NOTICE. COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF HART county, on the 26-hcf October, 1842, as a county of the county, on the 26-hcf October, 1842, as a county of the county of the

NOTICE. FIVE NEGRO MEN, SUPPOSED TO BI runaways, have been committed to the jail of Hardin county between the 1st and 3d days ovember, 1-6.—
b mac, cal inc himself FRANK, about 5 feet bigh, about 24 or 25 years of age, very black, on left eye, stout built, and weights arout Lö mds. Upon his commettal to ail he sad he to James Williame, of Jefferson county, Ky, ays he belongs to Macklen, of Frankin coungro man, calling himself SAM STEVENSON, s he belongs to James Stevenson, o Williams.

He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of umplexion, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 age, rather heavy built, and has a small scar fet temple.

gro boy, calling himself WILLIAM, about 11 ars old, dark copper color, of small stature, and belongs to Wm. Brown, Elizabethtown, Harnty, Kv.

man named JOE HUNTER. Says he be-

Slaves Committed!

HE INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES
Danville commerced its session on the lst (
betober as usual. Its former pupils are reques
sturn immediately, and new nunits will be adm

r as usual. Its former pupils are requeste immediately, and new pupils will be admit en the ages of 10 and 30 years. For furthe on, write to wim J. A. JACOBS, Principal.

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DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upward of twent; years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of Female Difficulties. ing succeeded in thousands of cases in reafflicted to sound health, has now entire "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY,"

Dr. HARVEY'S CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS, Which have never yet failed (when the direct have been strictly followed) in removing diffic tructions or Stoppage of Nature,

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM, strengthening, invigorating, and restoring stem to a bealthy condition, and by bringing upon the period with regularity, no matter from use the obstructions may arise. They should, it er, NOT be taken during the first three or onths of pregnancy, though safe at any other temiscarriage would be the result. Each box

Price One Dollar.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF males, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenn Reproduction, and Abuses of Natu and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDI-CAL ADVISER, a Pamphlet of 50 Pages, sent free to my address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and Book will be sent by mail when de-ired, SECURELY SEALED and pre-paid, by J. BRYANT, General Agent, Rachester, N. Y.

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For the Cure of all Private Diseases. A MEDICAL REPORT ST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY 10 CTS.), sing Sixty Pages and Thirty Fine Plates and Ex my and Physiology of the Sexual

der, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY; centaining a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady
y ovuth SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions,
NESS, Nocturnal Emissions,
Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c.,
the secret infirmities of youth
baneful habit of self-abuse. To
which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES,
and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability
to enter that state. Sent to any address, in a sealed
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The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily on

ain situations should not use them, as they would be MISCARRIAGE. Price \$1 per box, and may be MAIL.

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SALINE APERIENT.

It is particularly adapted to the wants of Travellers by Sea and Land, Recidents in Hot Climates, Persons to Hot Habits, Invalids, and Convalescents. Captains of Vessels and Planters will find it a valuable addition to their Medical Chests.

Let is in the form of a Powder, carefully put up in bottles to keep in any climate, and merely requires water poured upon it to produce a delightful effervescent beverage.

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WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS FOR WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF LAMPS FOR burning coal oil without a chimney.

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Rich Parlor Lamps.
THE FINEST LAMPS FOR BURNING COAL OIL in the country.

No. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.

HOG CHOLERA! The Great Remedy of the Age, The Circuit Netherly 91 the Age,
parameter Manne 19, 1881,
I A3 never been known to fall in the cure of Cholera
In hogs when given a coording to directions.
I have opened as Office, 28. Jeffercouted, opposite
the Louisville am Frankfort Railroad Depth for the sale
of this valuable madiches. It has been beted in hundreds of instances, or drawer known to fall when the dissaces was taken in time and the medicine properly given.
The remody will not only about 10 cts. to each 19-as to
an be sent to any rart of the United States. This midisle is a liquid and is put up only in quart and half sandfeline is a liquid and is put up only in quart and half sandontains madicine cough for 100 hoss. The quart
the is worth five dollars, and contains madicine control
for 50 hoss—each bottle having on its label all the
necessary directions for dising.

多

THE UNION FOREVER! Communication with Louis-All transactions private and confidential. Remer ber the name and number. Direct all letters to GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY.

Seltzer Aperient. This valuable and popular Medicine has uni sally received the most favorable recommend tions of the Madrical Profession and the Public as the most spricient and

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Tom Thumb Lamps.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF TOM THUMB
Night Lamps. One cent for 'ten hours' light.
n1 jab.ew
WM. SKENE & CO., Bullitt st.



## Agricultural.

THE GREAT ORCHARDS OF CALIFORNIA .-According to the editor of the California Farner, the orchards of Briggs & Haskell, at larysville, are on a broad scale. We extract he following from his account:

the following from his account:

It would be impossible for a stranger to form any possible conception of the extent of these orchards, the immense crop daily gathered, or the would end immense crop daily gathered, or the woulderful producing power of the trees. Strange as it may appear, with all the disastrous effects of the floods, which swept away and destroyed thousands of trees, burying, also, great numbers, and having many buried by driftwood, of which more than a thousand cords swept over and upon them, and another thousand cords of peach tree firewood will be made from the broken and killed trees; yet, with all this destruction, the crops of these orchards will far exceed any former crop. And this, too, with another singular fact, that with all the energy and attention possible, and with about seventy men, the fruit often ripens faster than it can be gathered, so much so that more than ten thousand bushels will be lost in these two orchards alone. In connection with these orchards, there is the Orevile orchard, where about thirty men are gathering and shipping, in like enormous quantities.

That some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the business of these fruit orchards, there was sent from these orchards, the second week in August, from sixteen to twenty tons, or from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds a day, of peaches, apricots, and plums; of which about two-hirds were shipped to Sacramento and San Francisco.

We spent some time in going through these

in Francisco.
We spent some time in going through these chards, and noting the effect of the floods orchards, and noting the effect of the floods upon the trees. In many places in these orchards the drift-sand was piled up from two to flour feet—but where the wash was only sand, no injury resulted to the trees, they were vigorous and healthy. But where the deposit was a soft clay, or mixed deposit, the trees were killed. In the entire orchard, among the peaches, nectarines, pears, and applies, where the deposit was sand alone, the trees were loaded with splendid fruit—the nectarines and peaches, enough to load several clipper ships, the trees breaking down with the fruit, and the ground covered with the finest nectarines we ever saw. we ever saw.

[From the New England Farmer.] THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

MR. EDITOR: The object of every farmer, I suppose, is to raise from a given extent of land the largest amount of crops at the least expense of time and labor. To accomplish this object, if he be a wise man, he brings into operation all his knowledge, whether it be theoretical or practical. In his case there is a perfect harmony between his theory and practice. The one follows, as a natural and necessary consequence, from the other. If his theory be right, his practice will be right. If his theory be ence, from the other. If his theory be right, i practice will be right. If his theory be one, his practice will be wrong. His theory depends on the practice will both be right, or both be one, according to circumstances. Manyings which appear to be right, and which are evived as true in theory, prove to be unterwhen tested by experience, and they are ected in practice. No one will practice false sories when he knows them to be false. It somewhat difficult to explain some true the somewhat difficult to explain some true the-ies in practical husbandry. The theories emselves will sometimes explain useful prac-ses, and point out the circumstances under hich they may be adopted. Theories are ch they may be adopted. Theories are early the foundation of all correct prac-and form the basis of all correct reasoning rect theories generally lead to importan

insure our being right in practice.

Some seem to think that all theories are necessarily wrong, merely because they are theories, and that all practice is necessarily right. This is a great and fatal mistake. It is difficult, I know, to find two farmers who agree in everything, either in theory or practice. Plough deep, says one, if you wish to obtain a good crop. No, says another, I shall do no such thing. I have tried that long enough, rain my land, and that I shall only get a crop of stones for my pains. Compost your manure, says one. Some seem to think that all theories are necessarily right. The repel plan of operation was said to be one of your armed opposition to your Government, for which now you cannot even find an honest apprehension? Or will you be knaves and fools enough to reject this magnanimous and patriotic olive branch, and so provoke a retribution sure to come, and which, when it has crushed you, like the damned spirite in hell, you will be compelled to acknowledge as a punishment too just?

In this regard let no rebel be deceived. Take my word for it, mine who, in conference, and unrestrained social intimacy with most of the influential leaders of this movement, have been sufficiently consulted to well know what I speak, when I say that, this day, the determination to assert the lawful authority of this downsted in any enough. If worsted in any enough is the power of wicked and foolish fanaticism! Behold Culpeper.

Stichmond, and now has his headquarters at Culpeper.

Stonewall Jackston's corps has been increased to 50,000.

The advance of the army of the education was known in Richmond, and the situation was known in Richmond. The rebel plan of operation was known in Richmond. The rebel plan of operation was kn

there is a great amount of success without a liberal supply of manure of some kind. It will not do to subsoil twenty or thirty acres with only manure enough for four or five. It will not do to plough very deeply a great amount of poor land, either wet or dry, and then exto a good crop must be complied with. The manure, barn cellars, and the cutting of hay and fodder for cattle. There are certain con-litions and circumstances, in each instance, which must be complied with, in order to be accessful. The same is true with regard to

theories generally.

Besides, there are some theories which, though true, are yet of no practical importance, and which, on that account, we should tance, and wince, on that account, we should never think of reducing to practice. All use-ful theories, when rightly understood, conduce to correct practice. In fact, all practice, whether right or wrong, grows out of some theory, as its germ or root. It is theory which produces practice—which gives it direction and renders it successful. We should endeav-or to understand this subject, and in the or to understand this subject, and in the treatment of the various kinds of soil—the roper mode of preparing and applying maof theory to direct and assist us. Our want of success in these particulars is owing to our want of correct theory and practice, which JOHN GOLDSBURY.

WARWICK, Mass., 1862.

Washington, Nov. 11.

The following farewell order was read to the troops composing the Army of the Potomae vesterday morning at dress parade:

Headquarrhes Army of the Potomae, Near Rectordown, Va., Nov. 7.

Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Potomae:
An order from the President devolves upon Major-General Burnside the command of this Army. In parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you as an army. You have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. nand will proudly live in our nation's history.

The glory you have achieved, or mutual perils

and fatigues, the graves of our constades fallen

a battle and by disease, the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have dis-abled, the strongest association which can exist among men unite us still by an indissol-uble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supng the Constitution and the country and

e nationality of its people.
(Signed) GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General U. S. A. The agent of Associated Press is authorized with Secretary of State and Secretary of the reasury to say that the reports of Cabinet ivisions upon the measures of the Adminisration, which gained some currency, are al-

say the railroad is in good order from Catlett's to Warrenton Junction, including the Cedar Run bridge, and all the way up to Rappahan-

Contrabands coming into our lines report epper, and that Lee, who commands the army, also has his headquarters there whole army, also has his headquarters there. They say that General A. P. Hill's force continues with Stonewall Jackson's somewhere in the valley, and that Longstreet's forces, and others at Culpepper, were thrown there to prevent the Union army from getting between the main body of the rebel army and Richmond.

Washington, Nov. 11.
Gen. McClellan and staff left Warrenton at o'clock to-day. On marching pas the anction a salute was fired and the troops drawn up in line. Gen. McClellan, in response to a call for a speech, said: "I wish you to stand by Burnside as you have stood by me and all will be well. Good-bye."

Governor Morton returned from Washington last night, after an absence of two weeks. He speaks very encouragingly of the future war policy. He brings a large amount of small notes and postal surrency for distribu-

WILL YOU HEAR ME? NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1862.

My Drar Journal: I feel absort as if I could put my arms about you and embrace you. God knows I am weak enough to own for, rather, proud enough to believe that I have) the sentiment of a pure woman in my love and adoration of our glorious country stood by her, from the day when the first speck was seen of the far-off tornade, through all of its terrible fury, anchored by Truth as by an everlasting rock, unawed and unsabused. And I beg to embrace also even that deplorably ugly fellow of the Democrat—yes, even in the true French fashion! Come, brother! allow a magnetic hug from a lifs-long Old Line Whig, who is proud of your undervisiting loyalty, and who, bating a rather fat belly, is almost as perfect an Adonis as yourself.

The following order was is used by Burnside on taking command of the a My DEAR JOURNAL: I feel almost as if I

I am in ecstasies that the day of our reward

I am in ecstasies that the day of our reward has come. Did I not more than a year ago predict in the Journal, that, very soon, our grand Union army of the late Presidential canvass would absorb the North—and that here, in our cherished and heart throbbing embrace, the Republicans, who were conservative, would come as to a temple? They have come! And all the past, is forgotten. We will not even allude to their honest errors. Now they are clean, now they are purged from the parasites and barnacies of disunion in the form of abolition. They are home again, God Almighty bless them—home in the Ark of the Fathers, home beneath the old flag, and erect on the old Constitution. At last we have done our duty, our whole duty in the North. And, our consciences being clean, we can say—This is a great thing—we can sleep or die in peace; let the consequences be what they may, our record, for our country, for our self-respect, for our families, and for history is as pure and clean as the falling snow-flake.

A great conservative party is dominant.

pure and clean as the falling snow-flake.

A great conservative party is dominant. All past issues have faded away. It were the death struggle of partisan pettifoggery to talk about this reaction in a partisan party sense. Democracy, as a political organization, neither has nor claims to have anything whatever to do with it—and here in this great city, by whom the whole battle was fought, no high-minded "Democratic" leader pretends, for an instant, to obtrude such an offence in the midst of our high and holy rejoicings. The moment and the cause are too mighty for these meaner than secondary considerations. Millard Fillmore and Washington Hunt shake hands with Seymour.

more and Washington Hunt shake hands with Seymour.

And what does this grand uprising mean? And will the South hear their old friend, who has so often addressed them in these columns, while through his confused periods he seeks to tell this story?

The North means through this mighty uprising to say to the country—Behold the lie so industriously and so harmfully and so consciously and villainously spread by Southern conspirators, that we are Abolitionists—that we are led by such a band of fanatics as Phillips, Bumner, Greeley, and Beecher. The language of this conservative and mighty party is: We stand on the Constitution, intact, and, by the Heaven above us, having declared our purpose, we mean to maintain it, though the world be wrapped in the flames of war because of contingent complications; even though, like contingent complications; even though, like the Cumberland, we go down with a red broadside as our requiem; even though, should madness compel it, we

"Set every threadbare sail And give her to the God of storms, The lightening and the gale."

The lightening and the gale."

To the respected and much-loved President of the United States this movement speaks: We are your friends. We stand by you in this war; but you must, if you respect us, illustrious sir, wash your hands of those disunion and mischievous radicals who urged your two latest proclamations, to which, for reasons wholly constitutional, and utterly irrespective of the war, we cannot assent. We do not recognize your right to usurp the rightrespective of the war, we cannot assent. We do not recognize your right to usurp the rightful powers of the States because of an insurrection; nor can we yield to military despotism the sacred writ of habeas corpus. We go no furthur. We do not pretend to deny that the slaves of proven rebels are contraband of war. The questions are wholly independent of each other, on the very surface of reflection. And on this basis, Mr. President, we offer to you our fortunes and our lives, if need be, upon our sacred honor!

To the South, this movement says: Behold our rebuke of Northern incendiarism! Behold how feeble, in comparison with our own, is the power of wicked and foolish fanaticism! Will you now be undeceived? Will you now dis-

Build you a good barn cellar to keep your manure, says one. Nonsense, says another, it shall continue to throw all my manure into the yard as I always have done. Cut your hay and fodder for your cattle, says one. No, says another, it does not increase the amount of nutriment by cutting it, and I shall only have my labor for my pains. And so on, to the end of the chapter.

Now, here are theory and practice, truth and error, all jumbled together in the most admired disorder! What is needed to solve the difficulty is a little accurate thought and correct. But it will not do to plough all lands, of every description, deep, without regard to their condition and circumstances. It will not do to turn up a great amount of subsoil without a liberal supply of manure of some kind. It will not do to subsoil twenty or thirty acres with

refuses submission to the mild rule of such a government as the country has risen to maintain! Let these poor, plain, honest words be And now to you, dear Journal, may your correspondent say, how rejoiced the true friends of the President feel at this result? From the very beginning of his Administration I know that Mr. Lincoln has leaned to

tration I know that Mr. Lincoln has leaned to the conservative side of the vast issues committed to him. He is a man of sense. He was reared in the Clay school, and his tendencies could not have been otherwise. As an institution, abstractly considered, he hated slavery and he was opposed to its extension; and, as President, he was resolved not to be awed into any submission to men who sought to propagate the institution in defiance of that sense of the nation which had left it to the Constitution and its own man in defiance of that sense of the nation which had left it to the Constitution and its own material laws, but, as a question of political economy, he had determined to urge upon our Southern brethren the policy of its safe and gradual constriction, in the hope that, some day, by the voluntary act of the owners, it might be found to their interest to abolish it. But the rebellion allowed him no time to disclose fraternal views, while, at the same time, its infernal spirit left him to the mercy of radicals whom he resisted, until, forced from his personal convictions by the one-sided representations which clamored in his ears from the mouths of men then officially representing a majority of his constituents, he was reluctantly deceived as to the sense of the Northern people. Now he learns how alive is the spirit of Henry Clay and the Constitution—he is relieved from the

and the Constitution!—he is relieved from the terrible pressure that chased sleep from his pillow. And he will heed as well as hear—or I mistake me—and stand forth the champion of the noblest party which, since the days of Washington, has graced our nation.
God bless you—and good night.
Yours, ever.

B.

This is a beautiful piece of poetry from one whose poetry is always beautiful: [For the Louisville Journal.] MYSTERY.

BY LIZZIE CONWELL SMITH. Something hides in the velvet glooms Of the curtains, falling fold on fold I feel a breath like the breath of tombe Breathed from lips that are damp and cold With the chilly kisses of death, And I shiver with pain in the breath!

Over the moonlit wall is thrown A shadow of stately form and height, And still and dumb at its feet alone, With close-locked hands and straining sight,

But I dare not speak for the life of me Is it Fiend or Angel? I pine to know But the myth of its shadow is all I see. With the moon-beams over its dark brow twined While the wild hair writhes in the fierce night-wind

Under the curtain's drooping flow I feel its breath, like a restless air Swaying the deep folds to and fro, Blowing the dead flowers from my hair;— Dead! they were fresh but an hour ago! But a breath has killed them; that breath, I know

Do I love it-this mystery? so I said, Then why do I shiver to feel it near?
What if the loves "of my life" are dead,
And this but a Phantom? need I fear? I rise; I bury my face in its breast; Oh, how close I am folded! how strange to be blest

Is lank and heavy with grave-like damps, And sudden the darkness blooms to gold In the splendid rain of a myriad lamps, And over the shadow's kingly height Is gathered a myriad dreams of light.

There are mists in my eyes, and I cann By order of the Secretary of War [Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, A Bid it come from a grave to night ?-that Dream

FORTRESS MONROE, NOV. 9. at the the enemy has advanced in force to
Lagrange, Tenn., and are advancing on the
pt tee. Colonel Jackson's cavarry has had a
shirmish at Lagrange.
Charlecton, Nov. 6.—Gen. Beauregard has

Charleston, Nov. 6.—Gen. Beauregard has ordered non-combatants to leave Charleston with their moveable property. He has also orden dall the slaves to be removed. This is done it order to avoid embarrassment and delay in case a sudden necessity should arise for corel of the entire namilation.

August a, Ga., Nov. 7.—The Savannah Republican, of this morning, says the abolitionists were bombarding Tampa Bay, Florida, on the 3d. Our forces were confident of being able to hold out. HEADQUARTSRS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, )

November 10. S Burnside on taking command of the army: In accordance with General Order No. 182, ssued by the President of the United States, I ercby assume command of the Army of the otomac.

Patriotism and the exercise of my every

Patriotism and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men will, I hope, under the blessing of God, ensure its success.

Having been sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potoniac in the Maryland campaign and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for Gen McClellan entertained through a long and most friendly association with him I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

with him I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the 9th array corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical. With diffidence for my elf but with a proud confidence in the unwave ing loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

A. J. BURNSIDE,

Maior Gen. Commanding.

Major Gen. Commanding. Major-General Hooker has been assigned to the command of the army corps heretofore commanded by Fitz John Porter, who has been ordered to Washington to stand his trial upon the charges preferred against him by General Pope for misconduct at the battle of

[Special to the Tribune.]

General Schenck has been designated as the successor of Maj. Gen. Wool, and will probably be well enough to leave for his post with-

successor of Maj. Gen. Wool, and will probably be well enough to leave for his post within a day or two.

A private letter from New Orleans says that Gen. Butler has recently taken possession of two large plantations near that city, and has transferred a large number of loyal blacks there for active service.

The number of fugitive blacks in the Department of the Gulf is increasing at a rapid rate, but by employing them in this way, says the writer, paying them small wages, and charging them for their clothing, the Government will be fully reimbursed for any expense it may have been at.

One of those brilliant affairs which shed lustre on our volunteer caralry occurred on Sunday morning at Fredericksburg.

Capt. E. Dahlgren, of Gen. Sigel's staff, with sixty of the 1st Indiana cavalry, and a small detachment of the 6th Ohio cavalry, dashed into Fredericksburg early in the morning, where they found eight companies of Virginia cavalry. Without giving the eneny time to hand fight ensued, lasting for three hours, when the rebels were routed. Capt. Dahlgren lost only one man killed and three missing.

Our men returned safely on Sunday night, when the rebels were routed. Uapt. Danigren lost only one man killed and three missing. Our men returned safely on Sunday night, bringing thirty-nine prisoners with their horses and accourtements, and two wagons loaded with army clothes.

[Special to the Herald.] Washington, Nov. 10.

I have news from Richmond up to the 6th inst. Lee arrived there about two weeks ago, and has been there ever since. He has resumed his position as General-Commanding-in-Chief, and acts as Military Advisor to the War Chief, and acts as Military Advisor to the Department.
General Joe Johnson succeeds Lee to the

active command of the rebel armies north of Richmond, and now has his headquarters at

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. Application has been made for three mor application has been made for three mor application has been made for three mor Advices have been received here from our

quadron on the coast of Texas, by which it opears that while a couple of vessels remain Galveston others have cone or vessels remain on others have gone on toward the Up to October 20th no troops had arrived to follow up the party Up to October 20th no troops had arrived to follow up the naval successes, while the rebels held the country around Galveston and frequently made harassing incursions into the city at night, yet the people of the city flocked down to the wharves to be protected from the rebel soldiery.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

An editorial in the official organ to-day, known to be prompted from high quarters, says that the order by which Gen. McClellan has been relieved from the command of the army, was the result of long and patient consultations on the part of our highest military authorities, and must be regarded purely as a military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had become so imperative that, for reasons which appeared conclusive, this important change was made.

These reasons will doubtless be made public should the interest of the country demand their disclosure, and when they are disclosed, while nothing will appear that can affect the loyalty of McClellan, or his capacity for organizing and equipping a great army for the field, all will admit that when the President sanctioned the recommendations of immediate millitary [Special to the Cincinnati Com the recommendations of immediate millitary advisers, he did so from the sincerest desire that the war might be prosecuted with renew-ed vigor, and the army rescued from another

winter campaign. Washington, Nov. 10. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.

The report in the Harper's Ferry case is published as previously telegraphed. It regards the surrender of that place as premature and unnecessary. Col. Ford, of Ohio, surrendered Maryland Heights too soon, and the Commission is of opinion that he conducted the defence without ability, and abandoned the position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such lack of military capacity as to disqualify him, in the opinion of the Commissioners, for command in the service. The Commission is of opinion, also, that Col. Miles's incapacity amounted almost to imbedility, and led to the shameful

Washington, Nov. 11. The Navy Department has received volum-inous despatches from Rear-admiral Farragut, dated "Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15." After stat-ing that Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine City and the adjacent waters are now in our The Navy Department has received voluminous despatches from Rear-admiral Farragut, dated "Pensacola Bay, Oct. 15." After stating that Galveston, Corpus Christi, and Sabine City and the adjacent waters are now in our possession, he says: A short time ago I went down the coast of Texas with acting volunteer Lieut, J. W. Ketridge, with the bark Arthur T. Little, the steamer Sachem, and a launch, with which force he said he could take Corpus Christi and the waters adjacent, where we heard of so many small craft running to Havana. He succeeded very well, took the places and made several captures and compelled the enemy to burn several vessels. But on one occasion, venturing on shore in a small boat he was surrounded and taken prisoner and carried to Houston, where they paroled him on condition that he should go North and not serve again until regularly exchanged.

I next sent the Kensington, Acting Master Crocker commanding, with the Rachel Seamen and a launch with a howitzer to Sabine Pass; they, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortau schooners, the Henry James, Acting Master Pennington, who he invited to take part with him, which he did, and according to Acting Master Crocker's report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with despatches.

I next sent Computors Richard the rebels on the Rappahannock have been reinforced by twenty thousand men, a portion of them having arrived through Richmond from the army operating on the Blackwater, below Petersburg, and others coming from Western Virginia, being a part of Bragg's army, under Gen. Loring.

According to the authority of secessionists in Washington, General Lee designs to draw our army under General Burnside to the Rappahannock, which he has fortified and defended with a force of one hundred thousand men, a portion of the making on the Blackwater, with forty thousand men, a portion of the making on the Blackwater, with a force

Pass; they, too, succeeded well. He found at the bar one of the mortal schooners, the Henry James, Acting Master Pennington, who he invited to take part with him, which he did, and, according to Acting Master Crocker's report, performed his duty with great credit. They took the fort and are still going ahead finely, having taken several prizes, one of which arrived here yesterday with despatches.

I next sent Commodore Renshaw with the gunboats Owasco, Harriet Lane, Clitton, and Westfield to take Galveston, which he did in the shortest time and without the loss of a man. It appears that the first shot from the Owasco passed directly over the heads of the men at and around the big gun, their main reliance, and the men left. A flag of truce was hoisted and the preliminaries for a surrender exchanged, which took place on the 9th inst.

Cenns Christi and the ediscent waters are

Corpus Christi and the adjacent waters are still held by the Sachem and other vessels. NEW YORK, Nov. 11. The following is the order relieving Gen-

eral McClellan:

War Department, Adj. Gen.'s Office,
Washington, Nov. 5, 1862.

By direction of the President of the United
States, it is ordered that Maj. Gen. McClellan
be relieved from the command of the Army of
the Potomac and that Maj. Gen. Burnside take

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

NEW YORK, November 10. The Tribune prints the report of the Har-per's Ferry military commission and gives the following synopsis of facts elicited, edito-rially. The material facts are as follows:

the following synopsis of facts elicited, editorially. The material facts are as follows:

Col. Miles was in command at Harper's Ferry. Gen. White was present from Sept. 12th till the surrender, but did not assume command. Colonel Ford took command of Maryland Heights Sept. 5th. Gen. McClellan left Washington for Rockville, Sept. 7th, most of his forces having preceded him. The enemy attacked Maryland Heights on the morning of Sept. 13th.

The 126th New York broke and fled disgracefully, and the breastwork on the heights The 126th New York broke and fled disgracefully, and the breastwork on the heights was lost. Colonel Miles was on Maryland Heights that evening for some hours, consulting with Colonel Ford. He left between 11 and 12 o'clock without directly ordering Colonel Ford to evacuate the Heights, but with instructions to spike his guns if compelled to abandon them. About 2 o'clock Colonel Ford abandoned the Heights.

The enemy did not occupy them, and the next day Colonel Massy sent over four companies, who brought away four guns and a wagon load of ammunition.

After the evacuation of Maryland Heights, Colonel Miles sent word to McClellan, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced he

Colonel Miles sent word to McClellan, then at Frederick City, that unless reinforced he could not hold out 48 hours.

McClellan thereupon despatched a messenger to Gen. Franklin, who was engaged with the enemy at Crampton's Gap, that he was wholly unable to give the needed assistance or to give it in time. McClellan appears to have made no other effort to relieve the place. The property attacked Harvey's Experience of the morn.

enemy attacked Harper's Ferry on the morning of the 15th, and at 8 A. M. the surrender was agreed on, Col. Miles representing to the Brigade Commanders, whom he consulted, that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and they concurring in his discretion to surrender. and they concurring in his discretion to surrender.

The commission acquit Gen. White, Col. Dilltassy, and Col. Trimble of all blame for the surrender, and praise the capacity of the former. They find that Col. Ford was given by Col. Miles discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that the exercise of this discretion was premature. That he conducted the defense with no ability, and that this exhibition of lack of capacity disqualifies him for command. Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, especially in neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position, and the evidence stated in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicions of treachery. Also Gen. Course with the redets is such as to raise the strongest suspicions of treachery. Also Gen. Wool is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Col. Miles in command. Concerning McClellan, the evidence adduced in the report, and the opinion expressed by the commission, are most direct and damaging. The General-in-Chief testifies that Gen. McClellan, after receiving order to drive the opinion to the contract of the

entered Culpepper on Friday, capturing two pieces of artillery and several prisoners. The rebels retreated towards Gordonsville follow-ed by our advance. Our forces are pushing on with the greatest

rapidity.

A general engagement, it is said, cannot be long delayed.

A despatch to the Herald from the army of the Potomac says the enemy has retreated to Gordonsville, and will be ready there to give ga, having made ho such at the Gap, leaving, however, some eight or nine hundred starving thieves there who are still picketing the ford on this side, stealing and robbing the citizens of what few horses and cattle they did not get on their hasty retreat. A robbing band of 280 of them passed through Williamsburg, Whitley county, Ky., the other day, stealing every horse and other thing that they could get their hands on which they could carry off, women's and children's clothing, bedding, &c., pretending to be, as they said, on their way across Gilico mountain to the head of Marsh creek to catch and hang Colonel Clift and his band of bushwhackers, as they said, camped under the Cumberland Mountains, near the Pineknot Tavern. Colonel Clift is a brave man; they have tried him several times and made failures, with considerable loss. He has some two hundred men with him, fighting independently upon their own hook, and if these

Parties are here endeavoring to get through a general Bankrupt Act, which is intended to meet the exigencies of the times.

From the official list it appears that there are 90,000 sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals in this country.

The official lists of killed and wounded just The official lists of killed and wounded just received of the battles of Corinth, Qctober 4th and 5th. Total killed 315, total wounded 1,812, missing 232; total 2,359. Official list of killed, wounded, and missing in the battle of luka 723.

of killed, wounded, and missing in the battle of luka 723.

General Cameron telegraphs that he will behere to-morrow. The feeling in Europe, he says, is strong in favor of intervention, and this sentiment is daily increasing in consequence of inactive military operations. In England, no active intervention will take place until Parliament meets. The success or failure of the present campaign will probably decide the matter. Decided victories on our side along will disput the idea. It is consulted ide alone will dispel the idea. It is generally inderstood in England that a rebel naval at thack on the Atlantic cities is in preparation.

Three immense iron-clad rams, the most powerful ever constructed, are building in the English ship yards, and with these, it is supposed, the rebels will attack the Northern ci-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. The following is an extract from Genera Halleck's letter to Secretary Stanton: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
SIR—In reply to the general interrogations contained in your letter of yesterday, I have

Sir—In reply to the general interrogations contained in your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to report:

First—That requisitions for supplies for the army under General McClellan are made by his staff officers on the chiefs of bureaus here—that is, the Quartermaster applies by his Chief Quartermaster on the Quartermaster-General for commissary supplies, by his Chief Commissary on the Commissary-General, &c. No such requisitions have, to my knowledge, been made upon the Secretary of War.

Second—On several occasions Gen. McClellan has telegraphed me that his army was deficient in certain supplies. All these telegrams were immediately referred to heads of bureaus, with orders to report. There has not been, so far as I could ascertain, any neglect or delay in any department or bureau in issuing all the supplies asked for by General McClellan or by the officers of his staff. Delays have occurred in forwarding supplies by railroad on account of the 'crowded condition of the railroad depots or of a want of a sufficient number of cars.

Third. Soon after the battle of Antietam, General McClellan was ordered to give me information of his intended movements in order that if he moved between the enemy and Washington the reinforcements could be sent from this place. On the 1st of October, finding that he proposed to operate from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give battle to the enemy, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying till the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Poto-

tumn rains had swollen the Potomae and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. I said to him, you must move now while the roads are in good condition. It will be observed that three weeks have elapsed since that order was given.

Fourth. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he moved his army to the south side of the Potomac he could have received his supplies almost as readily as by remaining inactive on the north side.

[New York Herald's Despatch.]

[New York Herald's Despatch.]

proclamations, would it be out of place for him to proclaim, declare, order, and decree that "hereafter as heretofore" all such paroles are hereby annulled and declared void to all intents and purposes, and that if ever the pen-alty of death is enforced for a breach of such parole, the same penalty in a three-fold meas-ure shall be enforced and inflicted upon all officers and men engaged in the murder?
MAN OF THE MOUNTAINS.

that morning on a train to Mitchellville, and making the remainder of the trip on horse-back without interruption from guerillas. Many dwelling houses along the route have been destroyed, and the country looks painfully desolate. The forage and stock of the inhabitants is nearly all gone. The reports about the starving situation of Nashville are fanciful.

disaffection in the army in consequence of a change in the command of the army of the Potomac are pronounced, by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without There is nothing in the latest foreign intelli

There is nothing in the latest foreign intelligence to lead to an apprehension of trouble between the United States and foreign powers in American affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators in affitting out privateers to prey upon American commerce. Sr. Louis Nov. 10. The Evening News has seen a private letter from Springfield, Missouri, which says Gen. Schofield is moving back to that place. The scarcity of forage in Arkansas is said to be the cause of his doing so.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] [Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] DISTRESS IN THE MOUNTAIN REGIONS FROM THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. MITCHELLVILLE, Nov. 10, 1862. MOUNT VERNON, KY., Nov. 4, 1862.

mon grave—not a grave, but an excavation was made in the earth just so deep that the upper portions of the dead bodies would be level with the adjacent surface of the ground; then some dirt was thrown over, barely covering the bodies. Thus the brave and unfortunate lay until the relatives of Captain King and of some of the relations of others reached the lonesome place of the lamented dead, when they, together with the kind friends at Barboursville and the neighbors in the country, disinterred the

our army are hither, and you—but I have stated enough to give a general idea of the position of our army.

At Gallatin, eighteen miles below here, was Morgan's guerilla band, up to day before yesterday, when our division moved in, his motley gang moving off. Sixteen of his men were taken yesterday, and are here now, to be taken to Louisville with the next train. I should have stated ere this that Morgan himself was at Nashville last week. At the time of the attack he co-oporated with Breckinridge, and made a rush upon the bridge this side of the Cumberland, while the cannonading, &c., by Breckinridge's men was going on. Their great hope of burning the bridge the day previous to delay Rosecrans's advance was easily thwarted. This guerilla war seems to be a wretched attempt to "bother" a great advancing army. In fact, bands of congregated marauders, who have no other occupation or inclination, apparently, are now riding about over this wretched and distracted section, doing their work in the name of John Morgan. They live upon the people, and exchange their poor animals for the best they can find, ad libitum. Ah me! these poor Tennessee people are now seeing this rebellion in its true light; as winter's dreary days come on, and a whole season must elapse again ere seed time and harvest, how manifold and untold must be their sufferings. the kind friends at Barboursville and the neighbors in the country, disinterred the bodies, cleansed them of the dirt, redressed them, dug the pit sufficiently deep and wide, wrapped the bodies in cloths and blankets, and replaced them to rest in better order, when the laborers, no doubt, felt that they had somewhat relieved the unfortunate dead. Then they built a strong wall around the pit of death, four feet high, and filled it up with dirt, raising it to a mound. Here is a monument, the ing it to a mound. Here is a monument, the sight of which, in all time to come, will cause passing rebels to weep, tremble, and quake, not for the dead, but for their own sake. This tragedy was enacted by the foul and hellish fag-end of Bragg's army. Bragg himself, we suppose, was at Knoxville, or near Chattanooga, having made no step at the Gap, leaving, however, some eight or nine hundred starving

Baltimore, Nov. 11.

A letter from a son of Mr. Fulto a, Editor of the Baltimore American, dated "Pensacola, aboard the Hartford, Oct. 29," says that the United States steamer Montgomery came in this morning with a fine side-wheel steamer as a prize, loaded with munitions of war, which she caught about fifty miles off Mobile, after a chase of seven hours. NEW YORK, Nov. 12. A Key West letter reports the capture of the schooners Francis and Woler, both of Nassau, by the gunboat Sagamore. They were caught running the blockade.

DIED county, Ky., LINDSAT P. THOMand Roberta E. Thomas On Friday, the 7th inst, at the same place, Robert. E. Thomas, who of Pack Thomas.

some two hundred men with him, fighting independently upon their own hook, and if these
helians get them they will not many of them
be taken alive, as-the Colonel gives it out in
speeches that he never will surrender to a
pack of damned thieves and robbers.

They hurried on from Williamsburg across
Gilico, and when I learn the result I will
inform you, as you seem to desire informetics from the results of the control o In this city, on the 11th inst., at 12% P. M., Mrs MARTEA Flog, aged 58 years. Of the neuralgia, in Evansville, Ind., October the 18th, 1862, Many Ellen, consort of H. Duncan, aged 33 years, a months, and 25 days. inform you, as you seem to desire information from the mountains. Gentlemen, if you have ever been in our mountains, and our narrow but rich Valley, and were dropped down here now, you would say you had fallen in a strange land. You no more see the healthy and pleasing faces of those mothers who were always ready to wait on you, and welcome the stranger to all he needed in the way of diet and comfort. Nor would you see those little ruddy chaps, who would always run in from play, to see who comes, and who would look you in the face until they were satisfied that they would know you the next time. But you would see those mothers, once so healthy, happy, and free, now pallid, hungry, and lean, and many made widows and robbed of everything by this hellish rebellion; many of them not having the second dress, and without a bed on which to rest, or bedclothes wherewithal to cover them, and they are unable to travel to any point where their wants could be supplied by the charity of those who would administer to their wants. Yes, and those little fellows, that aforetime would run to see you, now would run from you for shame of their nakedness. I have not space or ability to depict to you the extent of the horror and distress of this once happy land; never rich, but happy, because they were content with what they had, and had enough to do them and some to spare to the unfortunate and to the stranger, whom they delighted to entertain. But oh, how sad the change! no more gladness of heart, no more gathering of corn in the fall with horses, or oxen and wagon, and hogs trotting after, and a little fellow minding the gap, no more joy or pleasant incidents, but all is sadness and sorrow; nor is the neigh of the horse, nor the blating of the lamb heard in all the land; nor does the cow return from the pea-vine with her daily supply of milk for the little ones. This is a short sketch of our troubles in part, about which I trouble you no more at present, but will suggest that impactive relief should he afforded the enforces. A'TCHELOR'S HAIR DYE WILLIAM A. BATORELOR'S celebrated Hair Dwg duce: a color not to be distinguished from nature-ranged not to injure the Hair in the least; remedie

the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for Hie. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a plendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Fold by all Druggists, &c.

(Late 233 Bread nd 16 Bond street. june8wly THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies.

THIS POPULAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE WILL be greatly improved for 1863. It will contain NE THOUSAND PAGES OF READING! FOURTEEN SPLENDID STEEL PLATES! TWELVB COLORED FASHION PLATES WELVE COLORED BERLIN WORK PATTERNS!

NINE HUNDLED WOOD CUTS!

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popul sar writers are employed to write originally for "Peter jon." In 1863, in addition to its usual quantity of

shorter stories, FOUR ORIGINAL COPYWRIGHT NOV

notice ones. This is a short sketch of our troubles in part, about which I trouble you no more at present, but will suggest that immediate relief should be afforded the sufferers. A train of Government provision wagons, with food and reignest should be sent and de-

attend to, I trust the Union men in the land of plenty will do something for these unfor-tunate sufferers, who, though always compar-

atively poor, were still happy and always loyal. Happiness is gone! Poverty and loy-

lty remain.

What about this indiscriminate paroling

NASHVILLE, Nov. 10.
General Rosecrans and staff arrived last night, having left Bowling Green at 6 o'clock that morning on a train to Mitchellville, and

with food and raiment, should be sent and de-posited along the wilderness roads, guarded and distributed among the sufferers in propor-tion to their needs. This should be done while the roads are passable. If this should be con-sidered too small a matter for Government to **FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS!** Each number, in addition to the colored plate, give Bonnets, Cloaks, and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also a pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child'

TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR.

business carried on by the rebels; thieves and robbers, in small bands, sneaking upon a man, catching him unarmed, and compelling him to take an oath against his own Govern-ment? Can a Home Guard not in actual ser-TERMS-ALWAYS IN ADVANCE. One Copy, One Year ...... Three Copies, for One Year ...... Five Copies, for One Year ...... Eight Copies, for One Year ...... xteen Copies, for One Year ....

ment? Can a Home Guard not in actual service be considered a prisoner-of-war when thus taken? Will such paroles exempt the holder from the call to arms by the State or United States Government?

It would immediately bring about the Magoffin "neutrality" if all the men now paroled that could be by John Morgan and his associate guerillas were not allowed to take uparms in defence of their country. This would soon end the war so far as Kentucky is concerned. And, worse than all, many individuals, to keep from the service, put themselves in the way to get paroled. Above all others, such should be compelled to fight. Now, as our President seems to be able and prolific on proclamations, would it be out of place for PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS: three, Five, Eight, or more copies make a club. To very person getting up a club of Three, Five, Eight, or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1863 will be given, or our mezzotint for framing, "Bun-yan Parting from his Blind Child in Prison." To every person getting up a club of Sixteen, two of eithe of the premiums will be sent. Address, post-paid, CHARLES J. PETERSON,

nil ws RAN AWAY

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR LANCASter, Ky., on the 23d of October, a negro man
named JORDAN. He is 26 or 27 years of age,
heavy built, and dark complexion. Said boy
went off with some Union troops that passed by, and
was with them at Danville, and likely went on south
with them. I will give a reasonable reward to have
him taken and confined so that I got him.
A. ADAMS. Estray Notice. STATE OF KRNTUCKY,

Jefferson county.

Jefferson county.

TAKEN UP BY WILLIAM OLDHAM

TAKEN UP BY WILLIAM OLDHAM

TAKEN UP BY WILLIAM OLDHAM

HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, 15 hands high, black

mane, dark tail and legs, and baretootes; valued at \$50

Given under my hand this 4th day of November, 1842

J. M. STEPHENS, J. P. J. C.

Wanted Immediately. IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE, AN AGENT, to either sex, to engage in a light and profitable business by which from \$8 to \$12 per week can be made. Persons having leisure evenings can make from 30 cts to \$1 per evening. A sample with full particulars sent by mail for all who enclose THREE letter stamps (\*) cts) and address IRA BUSSELL & CO., Hooksett, N. H.

About 30,000 bushels of corn and other sub-sistence were in store when McCook's corps The recent attack of the enemy was a re The recent attack of the enemy was a reconnoissance and a feint to enable Morgan's
guerillas to destroy the railroad bridge.

We lost thirty in killed and wounded.
McCook has driven most of the rebel guerillas clear back from the city.

The enemy is still in considerable force at
Munfreesboro, but is retreating beyond the
Tennessee river, destroying every thing as
they retreat. Committed to Jail. THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Hancock county, on the 29th day of October, 1862, TWO RUNAL SLAVES One a negro man, calling himself Dick, about 22 years old, black or copper color, scar over his left eye, weighs about 135 pounds, 6 feet high; says he belongs to Frank Gurley, who resides in Madison county, Ala-The other a negro boy, calling himself Thomas Jef-ferson, about 19 years old, black or copper color, sear NEW YORK, Nov. 12. Two government commission brokers have been sent to Fort Lawrence by order of the War Department for buying up claims against the government at an usurjous discount.

nll w6m

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. B. C. DESERTED.

HEADQUARTERS 20TH REG'T KY. VOLS., Rockcastle county, Ky., Oct. 21, 1882.)

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED PERSONS HAVI described from the 28th Regiment Kentucky Vol unteers at various times since January 1, 1882. unteers at various times since January 1, 1862:
Company A-Richard J. Buskell, Iranc B. Axton, Robt. Harlind, George W. Hoover, and Thomas May, residents of Ohio county, Ky.; Willis Lucas, Mark R. Mills, and George W. Russell, McLean county, Ky. Company B-Jos. J. Bobbett and Felix G. Cobbs, Butler county, Ky.; Homas Cowan, Harrison T. Concell, Edward Griffith, John C. Hunsaker, Thomas C. Conce, Thomas J. Lewallen, Watkins J. Lewallen, Lewallen, Lewallen, Lewallen, Lewallen, Lewallen, Lancan Penman, Lances M. Pedigo, John M'Lish, Duncan Penman, Lances M. Phillips, James Robertson, and John Short, hic County, Ky.; Wilson S. Bell and Wm. S. Dunan, Hawosville, Ky.; Phillip Foster and E. C. Clare, Farren county, Ky.; Peter Peutre and James M. Wils, Todd county, Ky.; Pavid Martin, Hugh Martin, and Stephen Martin, McLean county, Ky.; Robert F. Lampbell, Dawiess county, Ky.

028 d6&w3\* COMMITTED TO JAIL IN BUR-lington, Boone county, Ky, on Saturday, the 20th inst., TWO RUNAWAY NE GRO SLAVES, named respectively SAM

Hardinsburg, Ky., Oct. 21, 1862-w8\*

RUNAWAYS.

SIX NEGROES, OF THE FOLLOWing descriptions, were committed as runaways to the jail of Hardin county, Ky.

A BERO New 1982; bis name is Jackson to the jail of the sin day of September and the sin day of October, 1962; bis name is Jackson to belonging to some gentleman in Green county, Ky.

belonging to some gentleman in Green county, Ky.

Jailer of Har ON THE 22D DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1862, THREE NEGRO MEN and THREE NEGRO WOMEN, calling themselves Landy Johnson, George Bowles, Thomas

> NOTICE. W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C. ug28 d3&wtf

On the 7th day of Aog. 1862, a negro maing him elf PATRICK HES.BY, was controlled to the jail of J file son country as a runawa; He is shout 30 years of age, light been of dark mulaits, weighing 187 gounds, 5 teel yet high, total levid and mustache elim visage and foreleed, small sear on the left dele of his for short legs and long tody. a v ry stout and weight man. Says he belongs to Dubbicks Jarrelt, of Austree of the controlled to the co

On the 2d day of July, 1863, a negro hallow the second of July, 1863, a negro hallow the second of t

NOTICE.

On the 'th day of July, 1983, a negro wan, calling himself thill, was committed to the .effection county Juli as a numaway slave. He is about 14 years of are, light brown skin, 5 feet bish, w-ighing 185 pounds, thin beard, slim vi age, hish orchead, wears he hard p affed, ears on the back of the right hand, sho t legs and long body and arms straight, thin and sto t made, and a very intelligent negro. Says he belongs to Wm. H. Allett, of Tuscumbia, Ala. BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY and HATS, which are off-red at manuscriper, SHOES, and HATS, which are off-red at manuscriper, and hard, which are off-red at manuscriper, of the college of the best qualification of the college o

Palmer PATENT LEG&ARM PHILADELPHIA. THIS ARM and HAND are so perfect indication nature that the wearer's lose is quite unsoin the Palent Lieg has been in use if years, and the in or has received (over all competition) \$\tilde{T}^{2}\to most distinguished scientifie societies principal cities of the world; among which are the Manual of the World's Exhibitions in London

DR. LA CROIX'S Private Medical Treatise on the Physio and 130 Fine Plain and Colored Lith ESTRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. TO



nna 16, 1869.

NOTICE.

wner can come forward, prove property, and pay

W. K. THOMAS. J. J. C. NOTION.

On the 6th day of July, 1862, a negro man, calling himself Sill, was committed to the Jefferson county jail as a runaway slave. He is about 16 years of age, light brown skin, 5 feet unders bigh, weighing 16th flav, very thin beard and I goatee, a im virage, high force and and peaked and locate, a im virage, high force and and peaked and locate, and tim made. Says he beliens to liam Todd, near himfuresborough, State of Tennes-

lle, Hart co., Ky., Sept. 2-wtf

NOTICE.

and get him, or he will be dealt Jailer of Livingston NOTICE.

at day of May, 1868, a negro man, set GFORGP, was come itted to the make 1-ill as a numera size. Be to the house a hown as in. 5 feet.

BUNAWAY There was lodged in the Hart county jail, on the —day of April, 1893, as a runaway, a regre boy, estimated the property of the product of feet lei nich a high, weighing about 160 or 170 rounds. by end of fore figer of left bard cut off, and a ight car on f rehead. Says he leiongs to A O. F. Nickoleon, of Columbia, Murray county, Tenn. Dressed in a my clother.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him, or he will be dealt uith as the law direct.

JOHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jalier H. C., a'8 d10 & wtf On the 5th day of May, 1883, a negro man, cell-inc himselt CLA YBOKN, was committed to the Jeffe and county iail as a rac-away size. He is shout 3' years of age, very black, 5 feet 5 inches is whout 3' years of age, very black, 5 feet 5 inches is not be supported by a cancer, smooth skin and small gottee. 1th forebead, a large scar cen the right side of the head, fi-trose, and thick lips. Says he bell ngs to Joel Wright, of New Oricans, La.

The cwner can come forward prove property, and pay charge, or he will, be de all with as the law requires.

may!id2.twf